# The New-York Times.

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## ANOTHER STEAM-SHIP LOST.

### THE FRENCH STEAMER L'AMERIQUE SINKS OFF USHANT.

THE CREW AND PASSENGERS RESCUED—ARRIVAL AT BREST OF THE CREW—THE SECOND OFFICER DROWNED—PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

LONDON, April 16—5 P. M.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer L'Amerique, which left New-York on the 4th inst., for Havre, sank on the 14th inst., 100 miles from Brest. Everybody was saved except the Second Officer.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

LONDON, April 16—5:30 P. M.—Additional dispatches just received state that the steam-ship L'Amerique sank near the Island of Ushant, off the coast of Brittany, twenty-six miles west north-west of Brest. The passengers and crew were rescued by English, Norwegian, and Italian vessels, which were in the vicinity. An Italian vessel arrived at Brest this afternoon with the crew.

Information of this disaster was not received at Lloyds, in London, until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE RESCUED AT BREST—THE VESSEL FOUNDERS IN A VIOLENT TEMPEST—COURAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE CAPTAIN.

BREST, April 16.—The steamer L'Amerique foundered during a violent tempest on the 14th. She was abandoned when on the point of sinking. The Italian ships, which saved the largest number of those on board, and arrived here to-day, bring forty passengers and 148 of the crew. The Norwegian vessel, which saved thirty more of the passengers, has also arrived here.

The English vessel, with the remainder of the passengers and crew, is expected here, unless she has gone to some port on the English coast.

The passengers unite in praise of the conduct of Capt. Roussau, of the L'Amerique, who, they say, was cool and brave throughout, notwithstanding a fearful sea.

DISPATCHES FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE PASSENGERS ON THE AMERIQUE.

Among the private dispatches received yesterday, was one from Mr. Firnim Cousinery, of the firm of F. Cousinery & Co., importers, No. 25 South William street, to his partners. The following is a copy of the dispatch:

"The Amerique foundered between Brest and Havre; all the passengers were saved."

Mr. Thoron, of the firm, stated that Mr. Cousinery was on business connected with the firm. Mr. Thoron was of the opinion that Mr. Cousinery had disembarked at Brest, and had, therefore, saved his baggage. He thought the accident to the Amerique could be partly ascribed to the lengthening process, and partly to the fact that her freight was carried at either end of the ship, the central part being allotted to her coal-bunkers. As the coal was gradually consumed the great weight at either end tended to loosen the plates amidships, causing the vessel to leak.

The wife of Mr. Frederick O. Pierce, of the firm of Anderson, Pierce & Co., No. 174 Fulton street, was a passenger, accompanied by Rev. Silas Ilsley, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Dover Plains, N. Y., and his wife. Mr. Pierce received a dispatch from his wife early yesterday morning announcing the safety of the party. Mr. Silas A. Ilsley, of the firm of Ilsley & Smith, manufacturers of cans, No. 173 Pearl street, a son of the aforementioned gentleman, stated that his father was suffering from ill health, and had made the trip, thinking it might be beneficial to him.

Mrs. S. W. Roosevelt, residing at No. 44 West Nineteenth street, received a dispatch from her son, Cornelius, containing simply these words:

"Well and safe."

THE PASSENGERS.

The following is a complete list of the passengers of the Amerique:

CABIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barbier, M. | Jackson, Mr. J. B. S. |
| Bassett, Mr. | Jackson, Mr. Henry. |
| Berge, Mr. J. | Jacques, Mr. Henri. |
| Borda, Mme. Camilla, and child. | Oakley, Mrs. |
| Bossange, Mr. E. | Pierce, Mrs. F. |
| Bossange, Mr. E., Jr. | Pizzani, Mr. Charles. |
| Clarke, W. J., child, and nurse. | Preazner, Mr. and Mrs. |
| Cousseinary, Mr. F. | Reed, Mr. J. P. |
| Cummings, Miss C. H. | Reed, Mrs. J. |
| Duprat, Mr. A. | Reed, Mr. B. B. |
| Estheu, Mr. E. | Reed, Mr. J. W. |
| Gory, Rev. A. | Ring, Mr. R. R. |
| Gory, Mrs., and six children. | Roy, Mlle. Marie. |
| Guinio, Mr. and Mrs. | Roy, Mrs., and two children. |
| Ilsley, Rev. S. and wife. | Roosevelt, Mr. C. |
| | Trivino, E. G. |
| | Vassalo, Mr. E. |
| | Zambrani, Mr. A. |

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Albert, Mr. M. J. | Pasquale, Mr. A. |
| Bailey, Mr. F. A. | Perrin, Mr. Jean. |
| Barott, Mme. | Perssy, Mr. G. |
| Bougain, Mr. and Mrs. | Provost, Mr., Mrs., and child. |
| Catan, Mr. Louis. | Rauff, Abraham. |
| Chapron, Mr. Joseph. | Rivoir, Mr., Mrs., and child. |
| Ducolumbie, Mr. F. | Rivoir, Mme. |
| Froni, Mr. P. | Rossetti, Miss Pauline. |
| Garey, Mr. A. | Rozon, Mr. J. |
| Glathaar, Mr. Charles. | Salarnier, Mr. and Mrs. |
| Glay, Mr. Nicholas. | Thomas, Mr. L. |
| Gautier, Mr. | Troste, Mr. A. |
| Mussel, Mr. J. H. E. | |

It is proper to remark in this connection that while the last-named persons are set down on the company's list as steerage passengers, Mr. Mackenzie's son told the reporters that there were no steerage passengers on board, that all were cabin passengers. Those that are set on the list under the head of steerage, it is believed, were second-cabin passengers. This discrepancy, however, was not explained by the clerks to our reporters, as the Transatlantic Company's employes were strictly enjoined not to give any information whatever to THE TIMES. At least, so Mr. J. Mackenzie informed our reporter when the latter asked him for a copy of the dispatches received.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LOST VESSEL.

The screw steam-ship L'Amerique, which has just been lost off the French coast, was a vessel originally built in 1862, at St. Nazaire, France, and was first named L'Imperatrice Eugenie. At that time she was a side-wheel steamer of 353 feet in length, and had but three decks. In December, 1873, she was reconstructed and lengthened by Messrs. Leslie & Co., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was rechristened L'Amerique. Her new dimensions were: Length over all, 40 feet, (being an increase of 57 feet); breadth, 43 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 30 feet 3 inches; draft of water at load-line, 24 feet; registered tonnage, 2,800 tons; 4,500 tons burden, builder's measurement. When reconstructed, a fourth deck was added. She was also fitted with compound direct-acting propeller engines, with four cylinders—two of 41 inches and two of 75 inches diameter, and 51 inches stroke of piston—six tubular boilers and ten bulkheads. She was rebuilt so as to make her a sister ship of the Ville du Havre, and was of about 500 tons burden in excess of the Europe, lost recently. It is not a little singular that all three of these vessels named, all of which have been lost in succession, and within a period of less than six months, had been subjected to the "lengthening" process, the new portion being in each instance put in amidships. Her hull was of plate iron, seven-eighths of an inch in thickness on her bottom, diminishing to three-quarters of an inch on her sides. She had twenty-four furnaces, or four to each boiler. She was bark rigged, and provided with all the modern inventions calculated to save labor and prevent disaster or accident. As to internal magnificence and completeness of arrangement, there was nothing to be desired. The entrance to the grand saloon was through a spacious vestibule ornamented with living floral exotics, the walls and columns being of highly finished ornamental woods. The saloon was wide and well ventilated, with panelings of elaborately-carved marble, the centres of which were relieved by figures wrought in gold. The ceiling was enameled in white with gilt beading and the *coup d'œil* was chaste and sumptuous in the most artistic degree. The forward and after walls were adorned with mirrors, and a grand piano and library gave this gorgeous apartment the air and comfort of a richly-furnished parlor. The upholstery of the saloon was of crimson velvet. On the same deck, and directly opposite the grand entrance, was situated the smoking-room, also tastefully finished and equipped. The passenger cabins were forward and aft of the saloon and smoking-room, and were much more spacious than is usually found even on the finest ocean steamers. These had a capacity of accommodating 112 passengers of the first class. On the deck below were the cabins of the second-class passengers, sufficient to accommodate 114 persons. The ladies' toilet-room on the main saloon deck, as well as the bath-room and lavatory, were upholstered and trimmed in blue and gold. Life-preservers were placed in each state-room, as well as in all other proper and convenient places in the ship, and she was provided with ten life-boats of the most approved pattern and build, and of great capacity. Her steerage gave berth-room to 600 passengers, with subdivisions for the exclusiveness of families and the sexes. She made her first voyage to New-York, after being reconstructed, in January, 1874, reaching this port on the 29th day of that month, after a passage of eleven days four hours, mean time, from Brest, during which she encountered some rather severe weather. On her passage, in latitude 47° 23′ north, longitude 29° 30′ west, (from meridian of Paris,) Jan. 21, she encountered the British bark Zarab, Capt. David Crowther, bound from Pensacola, Fla., to Swansea, Wales, in a water-logged condition. This vessel had experienced an almost uninterrupted succession of heavy weather for twenty-six days, and her crew had at last been compelled to take refuge in the maintop, after cutting away her maintop-gallant, mizzentop, and foretop masts. There were eleven persons in all in the ship's company, and though the sea was still running high when the steam-ship L'Amerique came to the rescue, she gallantly lowered one of her life-boats, in charge of a Lieutenant, and relieved the distressed seamen from their perilous position, bringing them safely to this port.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, Capt. Amedée Roussau.
Second Captain, Eugene Garré, (now reported lost.)
First Lieut., Roberge.
Second Lieut., Gal lard.
Third Lieut., Camoriat, (at present lying in hospital in New-York.)
Purser, Vie.
Assistant Purser, Duberg.
Surgeon, Follet.
Chief Engineer, Casine.
Assistant Engineers, Monillé, Wallet, Pinon, Lassere, Meillour.

THE CARGO OF THE LOST VESSEL.

The cargo of the Amerique was worth about $200,000. It consisted chiefly of wheat, hides, bacon, and packages of sundries consigned to various parties in Europe. Messrs. Kutler, Luckmeyer & Co. consigned to Havre twenty-two cases of dress goods, silks, and miscellaneous dry goods. Ferd. Bing & Co. sent a small consignment of silks and cottons, and N. B. Falconer & Co. are credited with eight cases of worsteds. Below is a list of the cargo and estimated values:

| Quantities. | Estimated Value. |
|---|---|
| 1 case and box containing piano | $700 00 |
| 1 box charts | 560 00 |
| 1 box dental goods | 100 00 |
| 3 cases leather | 500 00 |
| 1 box wine | 8 00 |
| 1 case dress goat-skins | 949 00 |
| 1 case silk and cotton | 893 00 |
| 1 case woolens | 225 00 |
| 8 cases worsted | 332 52 |
| 3 cases worsted | 1,507 00 |
| 2 cases worsted dress goods | |
| 1 case worsted dress goods | |
| 4 cases worsted dress goods | |
| 1 case worsted dress goods | 9,230 00 |
| 2 cases worsted dress goods | |
| 2 cases worsted dress goods | |
| 1 box chairs and cushions | 40 50 |
| 5 cases fruit and oysters | 34 44 |
| 1 case herbs | 150 00 |
| 2 cases herbs | |
| 4 packages effects, &c. | 1,000 00 |
| 1 barrel nuts | 100 00 |
| 1 barrel tin | 4 00 |
| 1 package clothing | 40 00 |
| 1 lot of salted hides | 15,434 00 |
| 47 barrels salted hides | 3,300 00 |
| 121 salted hides | 111 00 |
| 1 bale of horse-hair | 100 00 |
| 500 barrels hides | 5,800 00 |
| 45 hides | 300 00 |
| 303 boxes bacon | 1,200 00 |
| 1 case silver-ware | 2,000 00 |
| 88 packages preserves | 500 00 |
| 93 boxes bacon | 4,855 20 |
| 45 barrels potash | 715 00 |
| 2 casks lard | 240 00 |
| 2 barrels cod-liver oil | 110 70 |
| 204 bales cotton | 11,047 00 |
| 205 barrels potash | 90 28 |
| 1 tierce rice | 60 00 |
| 8,000 bushels wheat | 12,240 00 |
| 6,600 bushels wheat | 10,400 00 |
| 7,000 packages to be returned to United States | 1,400 00 |
| 1 music box | 50 00 |
| 1 cask crockery | 150 00 |
| 5 cases statuary | 1,000 00 |
| 269 bags extra bark | 400 00 |
| 50 boxes bacon | 2,700 00 |
| 100 boxes bacon | 3,952 00 |
| 5 bales sole-leather | 600 00 |
| 1 box lawn-mowers | 75 00 |
| 9,995 bags wheat | 48,000 00 |
| 16 bales jewelers' ashes | 15,000 00 |
| 32 barrels Arctic bone | 2,333 00 |
| 100 boxes bacon | 5,170 00 |
| 100 boxes bacon | 5,170 00 |
| 150 barrels hides | 1,660 00 |
| 242 barrels hides | 2,510 00 |
| 190 barrels hides | 2,340 00 |
| 100 barrels hides | 1,000 00 |
| 100 tierces lard | 3,143 00 |
| 10 tierces lard | 315 97 |
| 90 barrels tallow | 1,597 36 |
| 23 barrels tallow | 419 24 |
| 100 tierces lard | 3,184 20 |
| 1 case silver-ware | 200 00 |
| 4 cases carved goods | 15 00 |
| 4 cases rubber goods | 20 00 |
| 8 wheels | 36 00 |
| 11,140 packages machines and fixtures | 6,000 00 |
| 11,161 bags of grain | 2,232 50 |
| Total | $195,449 91 |

The manifest is sworn to by Capt. Roussau, Master of the Amerique, and the oath is simply a declaration that to the best of his knowledge and belief the above contains everything shipped on board the L'Amerique.

THE AMERIQUE SAID TO HAVE LEAKED ON HER FIRST VOYAGE TO THIS PORT—OPINIONS OF SHIP-BUILDERS.

Mr. Levret, Superintendent of the Morgan Iron Works, Ninth street and Avenue D, a graduate of the French Ecolé Polytechnique, stated in reply to a TIMES reporter that he had some repairs done to the boiler of the Amerique after she arrived here on her first voyage out. He was on board the vessel, but did not examine her critically. He could not tell the quality of the iron of which the hull was constructed, but from what he subsequently learned about the vessel he could arrive at no other conclusion than the iron was inferior and the workmanship decidedly bad. He stated that on that voyage, her first, the Amerique was leaking and a "Captain of one of the vessels of the same line" stated to him that she leaked after leaving Newcastle-on-Tyne, and all the way from Havre to this port. "Why," said Mr. Levret, "you can fancy the condition of the ship when I tell you for a fact that of a large consignment of silk forming part of her cargo nearly 500 boxes were destroyed or damaged, and when she got back to Havre on the return voyage she had six feet of water in her hold, and the leaking was not confined to any particular part of the vessel. It is the same way with all the vessels lengthened at Newcastle. The iron is bad and the workmanship worse. Lengthening a vessel—an iron vessel—does not necessarily weaken her; on the contrary, the work, when properly executed, gives new strength to the frame. The keel is laid in sections. The plates are zigzagged and dovetailed into each other, old rivet-holes cut out and new ones punched—it is, in fact, adding a new and more vigorous reinforcement to the hull. There are, said he, plenty of boats of the National, Inman, and other ocean lines lengthened; the City of Paris, for instance, being subject to that process on two occasions. I think, said he, it must be the bad quality of the iron, for, if the Ville du Havre had had proper iron in her waist, it would have resisted any ordinary collision; or, if the plates were ruptured, the opening would be very small. Mr. Levret then exhibited some specimens of American iron for ship-building purposes, and pointed out the evidence of its superiority over the English article in that double flanges can be wrought on it without cracking—a process which is utterly impossible to accomplish with the ordinary English iron. Mr. Levret had but just returned to the Morgan Iron Works from a visit to the office of Mr. Mackenzie, the agent of the French Line, and it was there he first heard of the loss of the Amerique. Mr. Mackenzie showed him a private dispatch stating the ship Amerique had gone down about 100 miles north-west of Brest, and did not arrive in that port, as the first telegram indicated. The ships repaired or lengthened at Newcastle were subjected to the inspection of the proper naval officer at that port, but that inspection is not very critical. The vessel is also examined by the French officer. "But," said Mr. Levret, "one cannot tell the quality of the iron, it is so covered up with paint. It is a question of the honesty of the contractor whether he will make ten or fifty per cent. on the job."

Mr. John Roach, the eminent ship-builder, stated, in reply to a TIMES reporter, that he was not competent to give an opinion in the case of the Amerique, nor, indeed, of the propriety of lengthening any other vessel unless he had a specimen of the iron, not only of the original hull, but also of the new addition. He should also have her original length and other minute particulars in order to enable him to speak authoritatively. The whole question resolved itself into the quality of the iron used. If the old hull was of superior iron and the addition built up of an inferior quality, it was but natural to expect that any extra strain on the part built up of the inferior iron would first yield, and would be always a source of weakness in the vessel.

VOYAGES OF THE LOST VESSEL—HER RECORD AT THE UNDERWRITERS' OFFICE.

The lost steam-ship L'Amerique made her first voyage to this port less than three months since. Leaving Havre on Jan. 19, she reached New-York Jan. 29; sailed from New-York on the return voyage Feb. 7, and arrived at Havre Feb. 18. March 15 she left Brest, and reached this port on the 27th of the same month, sailing again for Havre, on what proved to be her final voyage, on April 4. The officers of the company, in this City, considered her due at Brest on the evening of the 14th, (last Tuesday,) and received a dispatch announcing her safe arrival. An hour or two later they received another message announcing that the preceding dispatch was erroneous, and that the vessel had not reached her port. As will be seen, she was not far distant from her destination when she met with the as yet unexplained accident which terminated her career. In this latter connection it is of considerable importance to know that when the Amerique arrived at this port on her first voyage she was not in good condition. She then rated, however, as A 1½ at the underwriters', and should have been as dry and sound as a new ship, having just come off the stocks after reconstruction. On Feb. 2, three days after arrival, it was found that she had very heavily damaged her cargo by water in one of the after compartments, and an examination showed that her hold was very wet. When her officers were questioned concerning it, they denied that she was leaking, and said that he damage had resulted from "blowing," a phrase which indicates that in rolling and pitching at sea the water in her hold had been forced by compression up through her well-holes and sounding-tubes, and so scattered over her freight. The result of the examination, however, was that the ship was marked down on the Record of Surveys by the underwriters from A 1½ to A 2½, and a memorandum was made as follows: "Damaged cargo very badly, Feb. 2, 1874, 2½." As stated above, she sailed from this port five days later, reaching Havre on the 18th, and did not again leave France for New-York until March 15, allowing an interval of nearly one month to elapse. Whether she was put on the stocks during that time or not does not appear, but the fact that she was detained so long gives color to the belief that she required some repairs. If so, however, it was never reported, and she stands on the underwriters' books to-day marked down to A 2½.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The point at which the steamer went down, as stated in the private dispatch to the agency in this City, is eighty miles to the westward of the Isle of Ushant, and 107 in the same direction from Brest. The depth of water here varies from sixty to eighty fathoms, 360 to 480 feet, entirely precluding the idea that a sunken rock or shoal could have been the cause of the disaster. A strong current sets in toward the French coast at this point, especially after severe and continued gales on the North Atlantic, as has been the case during the past few weeks. Steamers from Liverpool to Bordeaux, a route which skirts the French coast from Finisterre to the River Garonne, usually give Ushant a wide berth on this account, and the Transatlantic ships in leaving and entering the Harbor of Brest keep well to the southward.

The island is surrounded by a complete network of shoals and sunken rocks, extending from a half a mile to a mile from the shore, the water on one of which is only a fathom in depth. To the south-east is another great shoal, dotted with sunken rocks, and covering an area of some seventy square miles. The French name for this choice locality is Chaussee des Peirres Noires. On the north-west edge of this shoal, and between it and Ushant, is the Passage du Fromveur, seven miles long by about one wide, with a depth of water in the centre of from twenty-six to fifty-four fathoms. It is considered too tortuous for large steam-ships in thick weather. The Helle Channel, apparently something like our own Hell Gate, skirts the east side of the Pierre Noires, and is about thirteen miles long by one and a half broad. Nothing but small coasters adopt this route, the water at some points shoaling to a fathom and a half or less.

SKETCH OF THE SECOND OFFICER.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of to-day gives the following sketch of the Second Officer of the steamer Amerique: "Eugene Garay, rated as Captain of the first class, began his naval career as Midshipman in the French Navy. He served through the Crimean war in this capacity on board the screw-steamer Montebello, which bore the flag of Admiral Bruat, Commander in Chief of the French Fleet on the Black Sea. He assisted, on board the Montebello, at the landing of the allied troops at the Old Fort; he took part in the bombardment of Sebastopol on the 17th of October, 1854. He went with the expeditions to Kutch, and the Sea of Azov, and afterward assisted at the capture of Kinburn, on the 17th of October, 1855. After this brilliant feat of arms, the gallant Admiral Bruat sailed for France, but it is too well known that he had not the consolation to see his native land again. He died of an attack of cholera on the voyage from Messina. After his return to Toulon, Garay remained in the service for some time longer, and then left the navy and took his rank of Captain in the merchant marine. He sailed for some years in command of sailing vessels on India and China voyages. He afterward entered the service of the General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, where he soon attained the rank of Second Captain. He was chosen to command the first mail packet which was to be placed on the line to New-York. For the last few years he sailed with Capt. Surmont as Second Captain on board the Ville de Paris and Ville due Havre. His miraculous escape from death at the time of the recent disaster to the unfortunate Ville du Havre is well known. But a fatality seemed to pursue him. After the loss of this vessel he went on board the Amerique, and it was at the close of his second voyage in this steamer that he met the glorious death of the sailor. Garay perished during the hurricane which sunk that beautiful vessel. His loss is a serious one to the company which he served. Ships which go to the bottom may be replaced, but men of Garay's mold are rarely found. Our poor comrade leaves a young wife and three little children."

WHAT THE INSPECTOR OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS SAYS ABOUT LENGTHENING SHIPS.

Capt. S. Stuart, Inspecting Engineer of the Board of Underwriters, yesterday, in a conversation with a TIMES reporter concerning the steamer Europe, said that the material now used on the other side of the Atlantic in rebuilding ships was not as good as formerly. In his examination of several European steamers which had been lengthened he had found the iron used for the purpose to be inferior in strength to American ship-plate iron. He had found it to be in several instances twenty per cent. less strong than material gathered from the scrap-heaps of the ship-building yards of Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del., Delaware River Iron Ship-building and Engine Works, at Chester, Penn., and Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, and subjected to the severest tests by the American Ship Masters' Association in Philadelphia May 3, 1873.

Reconstructed ships in which this inferior iron was used could not, Capt. Stuart thought, successfully combat the force of such gales as prevailed during the latter part of last February and early portion of March. The steamer City of Chester, of the Inman line, which had been lengthened recently in England, had been accidentally strained by the ough weather she had passed through in the equinoctial gales, and, as a matter of precaution, is now being double-plated amidships, where the addition had been made to her length. The Norwegian steamer Anna and the British steamer Woodrington, missing since the recent stormy weather, were both, Capt. Stuart said, lengthened vessels, and furnished another argument for those who maintain that such ships are unsafe.

INSURANCE ON VESSEL AND CARGO.

The insurance on the vessel was not known by the company's officials, as they had been obtained in French and English houses on the other side. Those on the cargo were large, it was said, because each shipper had secured his goods, according to custom, before their departure for Europe.

## DISASTROUS FRESHET IN THE SOUTH.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY—NASHVILLE AND NEW-ORLEANS PARTIALLY FLOODED—DISTRESS IN LOUISIANA FROM THE FLOOD.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16.—A special to the *Times* from Nashville reports the particulars of the flood in that part of the country. The rise in the Cumberland River commenced on the 7th, when the water in the channel was 12 feet deep and 100 wide. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the water was 61 feet deep and nearly a mile wide. The business houses on Second street backing on the river, have the cellars filled, and hundreds of families have been compelled to move. Flats and canal-boats are tied up alongside of warehouses; rafts and logs are floating about everywhere. Opposite the city, the water extends into Edgefield a considerable distance, entailing great loss. From all portions of Middle Tennessee there are reports of great damage by water. Yesterday the bridge over the Tombigbee River below Chattanooga was floating when a train ran on it. The engine and three cars went into the river, and the engineer and fireman were killed. The bridge over Stone River, at Murfreesboro, is gone, and to-night trains of freight cars loaded with stone are standing across the bridge over the Cumberland, at Clarksville, to keep it on its piles. The river at Nashville is within five feet of the high-water mark of 1867 and is still rising.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

MOBILE, Ala., April 16.—A dispatch from Yazoo City says that no information can be given as to the Mississippi bottom. An overflow is apprehended in the Yazoo bottom. It has now every inch it can stand, and it is still raining. No serious damage has resulted as yet.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16.—The McCullen crevasse, below Baton Rouge, is reported to be under control, and will doubtless be closed. The Bonnett Carre crevasse is gradually increasing.

There were heavy showers here this morning. A severe rain-storm has been prevailing since noon. The wind is east, veering to north, and is blowing hard. The river is very rough, and the danger of an overflow is increasing. All the crevasses on the Lower Mississippi, except at Bolivar Landing, Port Hudson, Bonnett Carre, Belle Chasse, and Verboi, are reported closed. The impression prevails that the storm this evening will cause an inundation of additional plantations on the lower coast. The water is running freely over the levees at many points.

Delegations of planters from the river parishes, bordering on the Ouashita and Red River, as well as from parishes bordering on the Mississippi, waited on the Governor to-day, stating that their cattle and stock had all been drowned, their lands and houses inundated, and themselves and their laborers reduced to destitution by the unprecedented flood. They ask that the United States military authorities be requested to issue rations to the sufferers.

DETENTION OF TRAINS.

JACKSON, Miss., April 16.—Incessant rains are interfering with the regular running of trains in this section.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

The house, barn, and out-buildings of Dearborn Sanbern, at Tilton, N. H., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,500.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed the Quebec and Ottawa House, in Fenelon Falls, Ontario, and a large building owned by Smith & Co. The Astor House was also partially burned, and was pulled down to prevent the fire from spreading. The loss is not known.

A fire in Middlefield, Conn., Wednesday night, burned the buildings of the Falls Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cotton webbing. The loss is $50,000; insured for $30,000.

## STRIKE OF MILL OPERATIVES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CAMDEN, N. J., April 16.—A number of hands employed in the glass works at Clayton have struck against the circulation of shinplasters or company store orders. The men demand that they be paid every two weeks, and receive $10 cash instead of orders. It is feared the stand-out will become general.

## DEFALCATION BY A BANK CLERK.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 16.—A special dispatch from West Chester says: A defalcation in the accounts of a clerk in the National Bank of Chester County has just been discovered, but the amount has not yet been ascertained. The clerk has decamped, but the bank officers say his bondsmen will indemnify the bank against loss.

## WASHINGTON.

### CUBAN RECOGNITION.

MR. CARPENTER'S RESOLUTIONS—CIVIL RIGHTS—LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The case of Dockery, under arrest in Cuba, in regard to which the Government is taking proper action, as will appear in due time, has given opportunity for a revival of efforts to have the United States interfere in Cuban affairs, and recognize the independence of the island, or its belligerency. Mr. Carpenter has always been as earnest in his advocacy of Cuban independence as he is for a new election in Louisiana, and his first speech in the Senate was on Cuban affairs. His resolution on this subject, introduced to-day, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil Rights bill, reported from the Judiciary Committee on Tuesday last, will probably be taken up in the Senate next Tuesday, Mr. Frelinghuysen, who has charge of it, having given notice to-day that he would ask the Senate to proceed to its consideration at that time. It will create an extended discussion, and probably occupy a large portion of the week.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

There was a lively passage in the House to-day between Mr. Butler and Mr. Cox. Mr. Dawes availed himself of the opportunity offered by the appropriation for the Executive Department being under consideration, to make some explanations concerning his recent speech upon the perquisites of the President's office. He disliked the word "perquisites," as it did not express his meaning. The amount of incidental expenses for maintaining the Executive Mansion and the President's Office, such as lighting, watching, policemen, hot-house, grounds, and the like, amount annually to $57,672. He favored a salary which should cover all these items. Gen. Butler seized upon Mr. Dawes' explanation to make a sharp thrust at the latter. Mr. Cox attacked both Butler and Dawes, producing great merriment by quoting a newspaper account of Butler's description of Dawes. The controversy was very heated, and lasted till the limitation of time brought it to an end.

THE MOIETIES QUESTION.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning resolved on Monday next to take up the moiety question and all other questions immediately relating to the Customs Service laws and seizure of books and papers, to the exclusion of all other business.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Senator West attempted to explain to-day, during the Louisiana discussion, that the obnoxious election law had been repealed by the last Legislature. This explanation did not seem to be satisfactory to many Senators. Senator Carpenter said the pretensions of repeal were only made after a friend of Kellogg had called upon him to urge that no action be taken on his bill. This election law was then denounced by Senator Carpenter, and the friend of Kellogg immediately telegraphed him to have the law repealed in order to help his cause before the Senate. Hence the effort now to show that the law enabling the Governor to wield the vast election machinery in his own interest had been wiped out. Senator Carpenter to-day spoke of this thing as a "dirty trick," though he did not believe Mr. West, the Louisiana Senator, had any complicity in it, but that he had been deceived by Kellogg. The inactivity in Congress with regard to Louisiana is not due to satisfaction with the condition of affairs there, but is owing to the doubts that prevail as to the power of Congress to interfere.

CONGRESSMAN STONE'S CHARGES AGAINST THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Congressman Stone, of Missouri, was to-day notified by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads that they were ready to proceed with the investigation of the charges against the Post Office Department contained in the preamble of his resolution, which was referred to them last Monday by the House; but Mr. Stone replied in writing that they have no authority to conduct an investigation without an order of the House of Representatives, and that they should first obtain such power, otherwise he feared the investigation might break down. The committee say that they desire to make a full investigation, but that it will be time enough to request power to compel the attendance of witnesses when they refuse to come voluntarily.

THE CHARGE FOR COINAGE.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day decided to report adversely on the House bill proposing to entirely abolish the charge for coinage of gold and to extend the bullion fund and coin certificate system to all the mints and assay offices of the United States; the committee taking the ground that the Government should not transport bullion any more than it should transport wheat or other commodities for the benefit of private individuals. The committee is also opposed to diminishing the revenues $60,000 or $80,000 a year, as would be involved in the abolition of the present charge of one per cent. for converting refined gold into coin.

DUTY ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

The Attorney General has decided that the household effects in use by persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than a year, and not intended for any other persons nor for sale, may be admitted into United States ports free of duty, without any limitation as to value.

EFFECT OF ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS.

In consequence of recent statements that certain bounty laws have been lately passed by Congress, the Second Auditor's Office is flooded with letters of inquiry and requests for paper blanks for application. Up to the present time no bounty law has been passed by this Congress.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. Melloch is ordered to duty in charge of stores at Key West; Commander William A. Kirkland is detached from command of the store-ship Guard, and placed on waiting orders; Lieuts. R. D. Hitchcock, Eugene B. Thomas, William B. Boice, and Horatio R. Wilson, Master E. J. Burwind, Ensign John Hubbard, Surgeon A. C. Rhoades, Boatswain Isaac F. Choate, and Carpenter D. W. Perry from the Guard, and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant H. T. Skelding from the Guard, and ordered to settle accounts; Lieut. Charles H. Stockton from the navy-yard at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Swatara; Paymaster A. J. Clark from duty in charge of stores at Key West, and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $2,590,055; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,750,000; coin, $89,212,111; including coin certificates, $35,976,400; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

A CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

In the House to-day Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, from the Centennial Committee, reported a bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the Centennial Exhibition, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

NOTES AND BONDS ACCIDENTALLY DAMAGED.

The House Committee on Claims to-day agreed that hereafter they will consider no claims for compensation for bonds and Treasury notes destroyed by fire or other accident or so damaged that they cannot be identified by number. This disposes of a large number of claims of a similar character now before the committee, and leaves losers to seek for relief at the Treasury Department, where new notes and bonds are issued in place of damaged notes, provided the latter can be identified.

## THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AT SCHENECTADY.

SCHENECTADY, April 16.—At the meeting of the conference last night the freedmen's anniversary occurred. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. A. Savage and Rev. Dr. Rust, showing the importance of the education of the freedmen and their claims upon the country. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one, and the addresses able and interesting.

This morning's session was devoted to general business. Bishop Peck and Chaplain C. C. McCabe arrived this morning. A telegram announcing the death of Rev. Dr. T. Carleton, formerly of the Methodist Book Concern, was read to the conference. Bishop Potter, of Union College, was present, and in his behalf an invitation was tendered the conference to visit the college on Friday, which was accepted. A reception will be given to the conference by Mrs. Dr. Nott, at her residence, on Friday evening.

## THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

STATEMENTS OF MR. PENDERY AND MR. PHELPS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Ways and Means Committee completed the hearing on the Sanborn contract matter this morning, reserving the right to hear Secretary Richardson if he should desire to make a further statement, and Gen. Butler if he should wish to reply to any of the statements made by Pendery. The committee will report to the House as soon as the testimony can be arranged and the report prepared.

Mr. John L. Pendery, of Leavenworth, and Representative Wm. Walter Phelps, gave their testimony to-day. The testimony of Pendery differed in no important particular from the statement of facts in his case already published. He showed simply that he had called the attention of the Government to a certain class of claims long before the passage of the Sanborn law, and had failed to secure a contract.

William Walter Phelps appeared to correct the testimony of the noted John D. Coughlin. Mr. Phelps flatly contradicted Coughlin in some of the vital parts of his testimony. Coughlin had stated that Phelps, as executor, had paid no legacy tax, or if he had there was no record in Coughlin's office. Mr. Phelps produced a written memorandum in Coughlin's own handwriting, made for Phelps' book-keeper, which gave the amount and particulars of the taxes previously paid in over thirty legacy cases. Coughlin had stated that Phelps was in doubt whether he had a right to pay a tax on the residuary legacy. Mr. Phelps produced the evidence of two gentlemen who had charge of his affairs at that time to show that at Phelps' suggestion they had offered to pay a tax on the first and only notice, and that any delay was with Coughlin's consent. Coughlin's story that a legal argument was necessary to convince Phelps of his duty to pay was false. At the conclusion of the examination Mr. Phelps received the congratulations of the members of the committee at his good fortune in having preserved all the original documents in the transactions, which of themselves furnished such convincing proof of the entire propriety of Mr. Phelps' action.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

NO PROGRESS IN THE SELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, April 16.—Still no substantial progress in the Senatorial contest. The Dawes men held a meeting this morning at the State-house to receive the reply of the Hoar men to the astounding proposition of yesterday. This reply was very dignified and expressed the impossibility of any conference on the basis of the withdrawal of Hoar's name and the retention of that of Dawes. They say the selfish element in politics is undermining the administration of public affairs, and the greatest danger to the Republic is corruption and dishonesty in the Government. That all who earnestly desire to resist this element may unite upon a candidate for Senator whose election will be the most emphatic protest against it, and whose influence will be most effective in future warfare with it, is of the highest importance. They then declare that they cannot, with their views of public duty, vote for Mr. Dawes, but are willing to forego their preferences for Hoar. They have supported him without consulting him, and feel at liberty to withdraw their support at any time. The will unite in a conference on the basis previously proposed. This reply was merely read at the Dawes meeting this morning, and then the Legislature went into the joint convention, and took one vote, in which the Hoar men expressed their feelings by returning to their allegiance and the supporters of Dawes showed their full strength.

This evening there were meetings of both wings of the Republican members, the supporters of Mr. Hoar having received an intimation that they might receive some important communication. They met and waited for the communication the greater part of the evening, and, as it did not come, adjourned. The Dawes men in their meeting simply discussed the reply from the adherents of Hoar, and then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when they expect to have a full meeting and so come to some definite conclusion.

THE THIRTIETH BALLOT.

BOSTON, April 16.—The following is the thirtieth ballot for Senator. Whole number of votes cast, 268; necessary to a choice, 135:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dawes | 92 | Banks | 8 |
| Hoar | 88 | Adams | 4 |
| Curtis | 72 | Sanford | 2 |

Washburn and Whittier, 1 each.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

## NEWSPAPERS IN THE MAILS.

COMMUNICATION FROM POSTMASTER CRESSWELL.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Postmaster General has sent a communication to the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives, advocating the passage of a law to compel the payment of postage on all newspapers. In support of this proposition he adduces the following interesting statistics, prepared by his Third Assistant. Taking the newspaper circulation shown by the last census, and assuming that ten per cent. of the daily and sixty per cent. of the weekly newspapers go through the mails, it is shown that the receipts from postage on newspapers during the fiscal year 1869-70 should have been $2,305,541, whereas the actual receipts from newspapers and all other printed matter were only $335,728. Calculating the annual increase in newspaper circulation to have been 15½ per cent., there were during the past year 5,871 newspapers published in the United States, with an aggregate circulation of 1,508,548,250 copies, of which 501,889,165 copies went through the mails. The receipts from postage on them should have been $2,616,789, instead of which there was received only $1,072,998, showing a loss of $1,543,791, or one and a half times the amount collected during the fiscal year 1869-70. There was collected $14,994,802 for postage on letters, which were in total bulk equal to 140 car loads; whereas the newspapers aggregate a bulk of 2,824 car loads, and returned, with other printed matter, a postal revenue of only $835,729. In Great Britain, during the same time, there were 1,450 newspapers published, with an aggregate circulation of 350,000,000 copies, of which 99,000,000 were transmitted by mail, and yielded a postal revenue of $990,000.

## GOV. KELLOGG AND THE ELECTION LAW.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16.—Gov. Kellogg this evening sent to the official journal a statement that he has examined the additional Election bill referred to in the Senate debate on Wednesday, and finding it in many respects objectionable, will in no contingency sign or promulgate it.

## SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 16.—Mary Ann Faulkner, aged sixteen years, daughter of William Faulkner, of this place, was found dead in her father's barn at 6 o'clock this evening, she having hanged herself some time during the afternoon. The cause of the rash act is unknown.

## COLLISION BETWEEN A PHILADELPHIA STEAMER AND A CANAL TOW.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 16.—The steam-ship Illinois, which left this port for Liverpool to-day, below the city ran into a tow of canal-boats and sunk four of them. The crew were saved, but it is said that a woman and a child were drowned. The steamer was not damaged, and went to sea from Lewes at 4 o'clock P. M.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE FINANCIAL BUDGET SUBMITTED—ESTIMATED SURPLUS OF £5,492,000—THE OREGON BOUNDARY.

LONDON, April 16.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual budget, the leading features of which are as follows:

The total gross revenue of the United Kingdom in the year ended March 31, 1874, amounted to £77,335,000, exceeding Mr. Lowe's estimates by £3,574,000. The total gross expenditure for the same year was £76,456,000. This includes the sum paid for the Geneva award, but does not embrace the expenses of the Ashantee war. The excess of the expenditures over the estimate was £1,156,000.

The total revenue for the current financial year ending March 31, 1875, is estimated at £77,995,000, and the total expenditures at £72,523,000, leaving a surplus of £5,492,000. These estimates are virtually based on Mr. Gladstone's figures.

Sir Stafford Northcote proposes to dispose of the surplus by reducing the income tax one penny in the pound; abolishing the duties on sugar from the 1st of May; creating additional terminable annuities to the amount of £450,000; reducing the national debt £7,000,000 in ten years; contributing £1,000,000 to the relief of local taxation, and abolishing horse licenses. These measures, it is estimated, will absorb £5,030,000 of the surplus, leaving a residue of £462,000.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer had concluded his speech explaining the figures, Mr. Lowe rose and expressed his cordial approval of the budget and its recommendations.

A resolution for the abolition of the sugar duties, as proposed in the budget, was immediately moved and passed.

Thursday next was agreed upon as the date for general debate on the budget.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Earl Russell gave notice that on May 4 he should ask for copies of the correspondence of the British Government with the Governments of Germany, France, Russia, and Austria relative to the maintenance of peace; also, that he should call for copies of the instructions sent to Sir Edward Thornton, Minister at Washington, in regard to the Oregon boundary question; and further, for an account of the compensation made by the United States for damages caused by the Fenian raids on Canada.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

ACTION OF THE ERIE SHAREHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, April 16—5 P. M.—The Erie Shareholders' Protection Committee have to-night sent a protest to the London Banking Association requesting them, on pain of being held responsible, to suspend any use of funds derived from the recent issue of bonds until it shall have been ascertained whether the issue was fraudulent, owing to concealment of real accounts rendered by Dunan to President Watson.

A GRANT TO GEN. WOLSELEY—APPOINTMENT OF SOLICITOR GENERAL—ANOTHER HIGH TIDE APPREHENDED.

LONDON, April 16.—The Queen has sent a message to the House of Commons recommending a grant of £25,000 to Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley.

John Holker, Q. C., has been appointed Solicitor General, and has accepted the appointment.

The last election for Member of Parliament in Hackney has been declared void and a new election ordered.

The inhabitants of Lambeth and vicinity are erecting temporary embankments on the Thames in anticipation of another high tide next Saturday.

MEETING OF VIRGINIA BONDHOLDERS IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 16.—The holders of bonds of the State of Virginia met here to-day, and adopted resolutions complimenting Gov. Kemper on his recent financial message to the Legislature; regretting the increasing number of defaults committed by States of the American Union, as calculated to defraud bondholders, and impair the credit of the Federal as well as the State Governments; and declaring that they will hereafter discountenance any attempts to raise money in European markets on the part of defaulting States.

ROWING ON THE THAMES.

LONDON, April 16.—A rowing match for the championship of the Thames and £200 aside took place to-day on that river between Sadler and Bagnall. The course was from Putney to Mortlake. Sadler won by three lengths. The betting was five to four in his favor.

THE DUKINFIELD MINE STILL BURNING FIERCELY.

LONDON, April 16.—The Dukinfield mine, where the explosion occurred, is still burning fiercely.

A SAN FRANCISCO BARK LEAKING AT PLYMOUTH.

LONDON, April 16.—The bark Admiral Fitzroy, from San Francisco, has put into Plymouth leaking.

### FRANCE.

THE EX-EMPRESS GOING TO PARIS INCOGNITA—BAZAINE'S DISPATCHES TO MACMAHON.

PARIS, April 16.—It is rumored that the Ex-Empress Eugenie will be in Paris Friday and Saturday *incognita*.

The military tribunal has acquitted Col. Stoffel of the charge of suppressing the dispatches from Bazaine to MacMahon.

### THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S ADVICE TO M. DE LESSEPS.

PARIS, April 16.—The French Government has advised M. De Lesseps, President of the Suez Canal Company, to accept the decision of the International Commission.

### PUNISHMENT FOR CONSPIRACY.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., April 16.—In the case of the conspiracy of the Typographical Union of this city against the *Daily Courier* of this city twelve Union printers were to-day sentenced to imprisonment for twenty-four hours, and a fine of $40 each.

### VASQUEZ, THE BANDIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Vasquez, the notorious bandit, and his gang have been again heard from; this time near Los Angeles. They are still committing depredations, the last exploit being the arrest of an Italian trader, who was compelled to give Vasquez a check on San Gabriel for $800 and send his own son to draw the money. A Sheriff's posse are in pursuit of the band, with fair chances of capturing them.

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## *FIRST SESSION—April 16.*

### SENATE.

THE ALASKA FUR SEAL TRADE.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to gather authentic information as to the condition and importance of the fur trade in the Territory of Alaska. It was placed on the calendar.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Industrial Congress of the United States, in session at Rochester, N. Y., protesting against the extension of the currency issue by or through the influence of the national banking system.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, moved to take up the bill to provide for the purchase of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, suggested that the bill go over until to-morrow or next day that Senators might have an opportunity to examine the report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. SCOTT withdrew his motion, but gave notice that he would call the bill up to-morrow.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move to take up the Civil Rights bill, reported by the Judiciary Committee on Tuesday last.

CUBA.

Mr. CARPENTER offered the following joint resolution proposing to recognize the independence of Cuba:

*Whereas*, It is the clear and undoubted right of any American colony to sever its connection with the mother country and establish itself as an independent nation whenever the good of its people requires; and

*Whereas*, The people of Cuba have declared themselves free and independent of Spain; have established a Government for themselves and abolished negro slavery, and for more than five years have successfully resisted all the efforts of Spain to reduce them to submission and re-establish the condition of negro slavery in that island; and

*Whereas*, The war between Spain and Cuba has been and is now being conducted with a degree of barbarity shocking to all Christendom, and there is no reasonable prospect that Spain will ever be able to re-establish dominion over the people of Cuba; and

*Whereas*, In consequence of the proximity of the seat of war to the United States, the war has been and is injurious to the interests of the people of the United States, and it is evident that a prolongation of the contest will result only in great suffering and bloodshed, to be followed by the ultimate recognition of the independence of Cuba by Spain herself; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that it has become the duty of the United States to recognize Cuba as one of the independent nations of the earth, and that the United States will observe strict neutrality between the contending parties during the further prosecution of the war, and will accord to each of them belligerent rights and equal privileges and advantages in all ports and places within the United States.

THE MENNONITES.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. WINDOM, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on the public lands of the United States, and Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, offered a substitute providing that the Secretary of the Interior, upon application of a body of such persons, might authorize them to locate in any land district, by giving the proper certificate in writing, stating that an application had been filed reciting the number of persons so applying and the number of acres which they might include in their claim—the exclusive right of entry to be held by such persons for a period of two years, but at the expiration of that time all lands not entered by them to be open to the entry of any one. The substitute further provides that no one filing shall embrace more than one township of thirty-six sections, nor shall a new filing be made until the lands of former filing shall be exhausted.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired.

LOUISIANA.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, said he had been questioned yesterday as to the re-enactment of the Election law in Louisiana, and had then stated that he had no knowledge of the fact; the only knowledge he had was general, and that information was received from the Governor. He was corroborated in that idea by the tone of the New-Orleans papers, the latest he had being of Saturday and Sunday last, and they commented on the law to which he referred. From the dispatch of Gov. Kellogg read yesterday he (Mr. West) supposed the Governor had said it was false that two Election laws had passed, but, upon a closer examination of the dispatch, he was led to believe that the Governor meant it was false that he intended to sign and promulgate hereafter the law which repealed the new Election law. Last night he had telegraphed to Gov. Kellogg that he had been charged upon the floor of the Senate with holding back an election law, and inquiring if more than one had been passed. To this Kellogg replied that two Election laws were passed, and the latter one was approved March 23; the other would not be approved. He (West) deemed it to be due to himself to make these statements, as he did not wish to rest under the imputation of suppressing any information.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, said he was satisfied yesterday that the gentleman (West) had been deceived by Mr. Kellogg.

Mr. CARPENTER said a few days ago a friend of Gov. Kellogg came to his office to intercede with him against the passage of this bill, and denied the existence of the obnoxious Election law. He (Mr. Carpenter) took down the Louisiana statute and showed it to him, and since then he had been informed that this party went directly to the telegraph office and telegraphed Gov. Kellogg to have that law repealed. It was not necessary to have a Legislature in that State, as the Governor himself could repeal all the laws he desired to. That dispatch enabled Gov. Kellogg to inform his friend from Indiana (Mr. Morton) and his representative—no, I mean the Senator—from Louisiana (Mr. West) that the law had been repealed. Now, at last, when the thing was smoked out, it turns out to be a dirty trick on the part of Kellogg. The law had been repealed, yet he (Kellogg) had in his pocket an act repealing the repealing act, which would reinstate the whole obnoxious law. He (Mr. Carpenter) did not charge any complicity in this thing upon his friend, (Mr. West.) That Senator had been swindled, and now Senators could see for themselves how safe it would be to trust that State in the hands of Kellogg and his associates.

Mr. WEST said both laws went to the Governor at the same time.

Mr. BAYARD said he thought Senator West knew nothing of the second law.

Mr. WEST explained that under the Constitution of Louisiana all bills passed by the Legislature within five days of the end of the session went to the Governor after the adjournment, and the Governor had from that time till the meeting of the next Legislature to approve or veto the bills.

Mr. CARPENTER said he was informed that on the last day of the session there was a general row and knock-down, and no one knew what bills were passed. They were still at work making up the journal, and approving or rejecting bills, as they thought proper.

Mr. MORTON said the passage of this bill would be known. If the press of New-Orleans had the ordinary enterprise of newspapers it would have reporters in the Legislature taking notes, and an important bill like the one referred to could not be passed without notice.

Mr. GORDON said Mr. Kellogg had telegraphed yesterday that there could be a fair election under the new law. Which law did he mean, as he had since admitted that two laws had been passed?

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said if the Legislature of Louisiana did pass a law repealing an obnoxious one, and then pass another repealing that, with the intention that the Governor should approve it prior to the next election, it was a piece of political and moral wrong which could find no justification with time, and he hoped it would not fail to receive the most unqualified condemnation of every one.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, resuming his remarks, commenced yesterday, reviewed the evidence in the Louisiana case, and said the establishment of the Kellogg Government was the result of one of the most deliberate and cunningly-contrived conspiracies known to history. He commented at some length on the part taken by Durell, Casey, and other Federal office-holders in Louisiana, in the struggle to get possession of the State Government, and said in the purer days of the Republic the career of Casey as Collector would soon have come to an end.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said, when the Senator spoke of purer days, perhaps he meant the days of Jackson.

Mr. HAMILTON replied in the negative, and said he referred to the days of Jefferson. In the time of Jackson office-holders began to direct their energies to retaining possession of their places, but he certainly knew of no parallel in the days of Jackson to this interference by Federal officers with State affairs. He next replied to the argument of Mr. Morton, and said the State of Indiana would never have submitted to the treatment which had been visited upon the State of Louisiana. The Senator himself would never have submitted to it, and no United States officer or President would have dared to commit such acts in Indiana as had been committed in the down-trodden State of Louisiana. The Senator (Mr. Morton) had spoken of the acquiescence in the Kellogg Government, when it was well known that there was not a particle of submission to that Government, except that compelled by Federal interference. The people of that State had done everything in their power to show that they did not submit to the Kellogg usurpation. They had organized the Government elected by them, scrupulously adhering to all the forms of law, and the reason they had not installed it in possession of the State Government was only because the presence of United States troops prevented them. Those troops had been kept in Louisiana to keep Kellogg in power. The people had remonstrated against the Kellogg Government; they had met and passed resolutions protesting against it, and had sent petitions here to be relieved of it. He favored the admission of Mr. McMillan as Senator, and the adoption of the proposition of the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard,) requesting the President to withdraw the troops from the State, that the McEnery Government might be installed. If this was done the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) would soon see how much the people of Louisiana acquiesced in the Kellogg Government.

Mr. MORTON denied the power of Congress to set aside the election in Louisiana and order a new one under the provision of the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government, as such action would be destructive of the integrity and independence of State Governments. The constitutional provision was intended to guarantee a republican against an aristocratic or monarchical form of government, not to correct election frauds. When the Constitution was framed we had just achieved our independence of monarchy. There were still monarchists in all the States. Several States were then actually administered by an aristocracy of property. From 1774 to 1787 the great question had been the rejection of monarchy and the establishment of republicanism. It was intended to secure the triumph of republicanism by declaring in the Constitution that the United States should guarantee to each State a republican form of government. He quoted from Madison, in the *Federalist*, to show that the only restriction intended by the Constitution was that States should not exchange republican for anti-republican constitutions. The proposition now urged is that a fraudulent election, or possession of the offices, destroys the republican character of the State Government. *De facto* monarchs, Presidents, or Governors have never been held to change the form of a Government. They are accidents of the administration. If Congress can pass this bill it can set aside any State Government on any pretext, for it is the sole judge. It involves the power to investigate every State election, and makes Congress a canvassing board. It involves the power to regulate State Administrations, suspend State Governments, set them aside and create new ones at the caprice of passion or party interest, and allows States to exist only by sufferance. While sovereignty exists in the nation, yet State Governments should be independent in their spheres. The very idea of State Government is destroyed if Congress can supervise their administration. At the end of the war the Southern States were without government. A republican form of government could not be guaranteed where there was no Government at all, and reconstruction was a political and constitutional necessity. The Constitution intended to give Congress a protectorate over republican forms of goverment in the States against monarchy or aristocracy, or anarchy, which is the absence of government. The power now contended for would put States as completely under the control of Congress as are the Territories; would centralize and consolidate all power in the National Government, and leave the State Governments mere conveniences and expedients to be altered at will. This bill overrides the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as to the time and manner of election and tenure of office. It would give to Louisiana State officers and a Legislature in defiance of its Constitution and laws. He argued that Congress had no right to go behind the decisions of the State courts and the action of the Returning Board. There is a necessity for a State Government, which involves a necessity for State tribunals to decide questions arising under its Constitution and laws, and the decisions should be final. This mischief, which would arise from setting them aside, is infinitely greater than any benefit that could possibly accrue. In this argument he had proceeded on the Senator's (Mr. Carpenter's) assumption of fact, which he (Mr. Morton) did not admit. The Legislature of Louisiana had inaugurated great reforms. State taxes have been reduced from 21½ mills to 14½ mills, and parish taxes from 21½ mills to a fraction less than 11 mills. The total State and parish taxes under the former administration was forty-three mills; under this, as fixed by the last Legislature, twenty-five mills. The Governor and Legislature have acted in full harmony with the city authorities of New-Orleans, and reduced the annual expenses of that city $1,264,500. The expenses of the General Assembly in 1870 were $695,000; in 1871, $725,000; in 1872, $849,978; in 1873, the first year of Gov. Kellogg's administration, $218,410; and in 1874, $175,000. The appropriations for the general fund, covering current expenses, for 1870 were $3,091,000; for 1871, $3,723; for 1872, $2,031,019; for 1873, the first year of Gov. Kellogg's administration, $1,649,832, for 1874, estimated, $955,232. This statement did not comprehend appropriations for levees or schools. Under the influence of this administration, confidence is being restored, trade is reviving, the price of property is advancing, and the prospects of Louisiana are growing brighter from day to day.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, gained the floor to speak on the bill, and yielded for a motion for an executive session, which was agreed to, and at 4:30 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, Mr. Woodford, of New-York, in the chair.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, moved to strike out the item of $43,750 for newspapers and stationery for members.

After discussion the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, moved to make the Congressional Printer an officer of the United States, instead of, as now, an officer of the Senate. The amendment was rejected.

The item of $8,000 for the purchase of books for the Congressional Library was increased to $9,000.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to reduce the item of the President's salary from $50,000 to $25,000. He argued that the increase of salaries last session, including the President's salary, was unconstitutional, and he also criticised the items of the President's household.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, opposed the amendment, and stated that so much of the President's mansion was occupied for public purposes that the family was huddled into smaller apartments than were occupied by thousands of private families all over the country. He declared that none of the items for the Presidential household were personal perquisites.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, spoke to the same question, because, he said, his attention had been called to the subject by his colleague (Mr. Dawes) some time ago in a manner that had struck the country. That statement had been that the Presidential office yielded to its incumbent $400,000 during his term. He went on to analyze the appropriations for the Presidential household, and to show that they were in nowise perquisites, but, on the contrary, added to the President's discomfort. There had been no increase, and, substantially, no decrease in these expenditures for a great many years.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked Mr. Butler whether he had ever taken the trouble to make an estimate of the comparative cost of the Presidential office now and in Gen. Washington's time, without taking into consideration the difference in the value of money.

Mr. BUTLER said he had, and that the cost in Washington's time was nearly double that of the present time; and that, too, at a time when fifty cents a day was the wages of the skilled workman, who now receives four or five dollars a day. He had heard a good deal of the simplicity of the early times, but he had in his hand a newspaper paragraph from a "Jenkins" of those days, giving a description of the toilets of Thomas Jefferson and John Hancock at a ball in Philadelphia. He read it, with running comments, to the great amusement of the House.

Mr. COX, of New-York, said he had supposed the two gentlemen from Massachusetts (Messrs. Butler and Dawes) had harmonized their differences on account of some little local issue. [Laughter.] He had been surprised, therefore, to find this little divergence of views between them. He was surprised that his friend (Mr. Dawes) had taken back so many wise and good things which he had heretofore said about economy. All that had been said by Mr. Butler about the peculiarity of dress and about the luxury of the days of Washington, and Jefferson, and Hancock did not affect the frugality, the honesty, the incorruptibility of the men who served the public on those small salaries. He himself did not care how men dressed; he did not care about sumptuary laws; he did not care if his friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) came in in sky-blue pantaloons and addressed the House; it would add to the attractions of the General. [Laughter.] It had been said by a distinguished New-York editor, who was in Washington recently, and who had given a lecture in New-York on his return, that it seemed as if everybody in the States desired to come to Washington, and that Governors of States only became local magistrates in order to become United States Senators. All the architecture and all the grandeur of Washington tended to lessen the old Democratic idea of a frugal, simple, honest Government. He was most surprised that his honest, simple-hearted, frugal-minded friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) should be inclined to take back some things which he had said before on this subject. He quoted from a newspaper paragraph a statement in which somebody is represented as having inquired of Mr. Butler what the effect of the circulation of Mr. Dawes' speech in Connecticut was, in which Mr. Butler is represented as saying: "Bad for the Republican Party," and adding, "When an old brindle steer like Dawes gets in the habit of breaking out of the pound when it is dark and drizzly there is no cornfield in the country safe." (Uproarious laughter, in which Mr. Dawes joined heartily, while Mr. Butler sat looking solemn and stolid, as if he did not see the fun of the thing.) Mr. Cox went on quoting from the newspaper paragraph, in which Mr. Butler is also represented as saying that Mr. Dawes knew too much of the party secrets and must have a bell put round his neck. But who, said Mr. Cox, is the man to bell the gentleman from Massachusetts. Let him step forth and do it. Nobody but himself can do it, and he has done it to-day. [Alluding to some remarks of Mr. Dawes in defense of the items for the Presidential mansion.]

Mr. DAWES replied to the remarks of Mr. Butler, who, he said, was never so distinguished in debate as when he made and belabored his own issues. He denied that he (Mr. Dawes) had said anything as to the unreasonableness of a single appropriation for the President's mansion. What he had said in the speech referred to had reference to appropriations for the Executive establishment. He admitted that he might have been a little more explicit in his words, and made the distinction clear between the items personal to the President and those that went to the carrying on of the Executive establishment. Replying to Mr. Cox, he denied that he had taken back in New-Hampshire the speech which he had made in the House a few years ago, and said he had only added to it a message from the President to the people of New-Hampshire; that whenever it could be pointed out that a dollar could be saved to the Treasury, that dollar would be saved. But he had changed nothing, and he changed nothing to-day of what he had said in that speech, which had been circulated in New-England.

Mr. BUTLER quoted from Mr. Dawes' speech in the House some months ago to strengthen the criticism which he (Mr. Butler) had made on it.

Mr. DAWES remarked that he had made the correction himself.

Mr. BUTLER.—Pardon me, but it was corrected in so gingerly a manner, that I am afraid the people would not understand it. The explanation has so many "ifs," and "buts," and "ands," and "therefores," that I want to bring before the country that those things are no more personal perquisites of the President than these desks are the personal perquisites of members, or than the Speaker's parlor, which he never can get into, is the personal perquisite of the Speaker.

Finally the question came to a vote and Mr. Holman's amendment was rejected.

After rejecting amendments to increase the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries of State, and to strike the clause forbidding the publication of the laws in newspapers, the committee rose, having gotten through four pages of the bill to-day.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for the distribution of the Geneva award. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

## *LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.*

### THE LITTLE HATCHET.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Should the $44,000,000 of extra greenbacks be actually issued, it will, of course, be necessary to prepare new plates to print them from. We will naturally expect to see on these "promises to pay" illustrations representing great national events, such as the baptism of Pocahontas, or the discovery of the Mississippi. I would respectfully suggest that the new issue bear a representation of the youthful Washington, with his little hatchet. C.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 15, 1874.

### WHY?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Capt. Lemarie says in his "protest" that he left his vessel under a promise from the officers of the Greece that he should be put on board again in the morning "if nothing occurred during the night."

Now why, if Capt. Lemarie thought there was a possibility of "nothing occurring" for a period of twelve hours or so—why, I say, was he in such a hurry to leave his ship?

When he left his vessel to the mercy of the wind and waves, without a soul on board, or a light by which she might be kept in sight during the night, he must have acted under the firm conviction that he had done all in his power to save his vessel, and that any further exertion would be useless. Under no other circumstances whatever can a Captain be justified in deserting his ship.

This, then, being the view of the situation when he left the Europe, what good did he expect to do by returning in the morning?

Did he expect that the state of the sinking vessel would be improved by letting the leak have twelve hours unmolested fling at her, or did Capt. Lemarie dream of this promise and of his notable resolution after he was snug in his bunk aboard the Greece?

WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1874. J. J. F.

### POLICE VIOLENCE.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You have from time to time written of the brutality of policemen. Yesterday all those living in West Forty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, had an opportunity of witnessing a most revolting outrage. My children and myself had been watching a policeman trying to persuade a man to go with him, who appeared to be somewhat intoxicated. He not proceeding quietly, when I left the window. A moment afterward we were brought back again by the sound of blows of a club and a man crying, "My God! my God!" The man was lying in the street, and appeared to be very much hurt. My nurse, who was a witness to the whole affair, says the man tried to escape from the policeman, who gave chase, caught him roughly by the collar, throwing him with great force to the ground, and beating him about the head violently with his club. It must have been half an hour before the man could move, and then he walked with difficulty. There could have been no necessity for the violence, as the man's feet were so sore he could scarcely walk. He had no shoes on—only old woolen stockings, with rags in the soles. I was glad to find that one lady asked the policeman his number—2,243. Of all the men, who formed a large proportion of the crowd, no one took any active part.

Since last November I have but twice seen a policeman in our street. One evening a woman was assaulted by a negro, and notwithstanding she cried out lustily herself, and a boy on the opposite side did his share of calling "Police," no one came to her assistance, perhaps because the negro was a powerful man, and would not be bullied. I should be very glad to have you publish this if you have space, if only the first part. A TAX-PAYER.

### THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Knowing your columns are always open to the redress of wrong wherever it appears, I have taken the liberty of addressing you. It is with reference to the unheard-of arrogance and tyranny of the Metropolitan Gas Company. And it is from those who are so unfortunate as to live above Thirty-fourth street, and, therefore, come within the jurisdiction of the company, that I expect sympathy. During the Winter our bills average $30 a month, and gradually diminish as the nights grow shorter, until in Midsummer they are no more than $4 per month. For the use of this amount of gas we have a deposit of $30 with the Metropolitan Gas Company, which they have had for over two years, and our bills are always regularly and properly paid.

Last week I received a notice that if an additional deposit of $30 was not paid by the 13th of April our supply of gas would be discontinued. My husband being absent, and feeling, besides, the injustice of the demand, I took no notice of it.

This morning, while engaged with visitors, I was told that a person had called for the additional deposit. I desired the servant to tell the person that the matter would be attended to as soon as my husband returned, which would be in a few days. After the departure of the caller I was told that the person from the gas company had said that his orders were imperative, and in default of not receiving the additional deposit, had proceeded to the cellar and disconnected the metre. Now, I have consulted with the officers of other gas companies, and find nothing in their dealings with their customers to correspond with or countenance this additional demand from the Metropolitan Gas Company. What guarantee have we that they will not again demand $30 whenever they may desire more money for their own use, or with which to fight other companies? The most flagrant part of the outrage consists in the fact that our neighbors, occupying rented houses, and using much more gas than we do, have never been asked to add to their original deposit. It is generally well known that the first deposits of this company are always double in size those of the Manhattan Company. I ask simply if there is no limit to the rapacity of this company, and if we are entirely at their mercy? If so, our only alternative must be either to persuade some other company to lay their pipes through our street, or use candles or kerosene, which I, for one, will do sooner than submit to the extortions of the Metropolitan Gas Company.

Mrs. F. W. CLARKE.

No. 227 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, Monday April 13, 1874.

### THE HONOR OF ITALY.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I read in your issue of Monday last the editorial entitled "The Honor of Italy," in which it is stated that "Italy is growing in indebtedness and has not kept faith with her foreign creditors." It is also asserted that "the Italian Parliament amuses itself by voting every year large sums for military and naval purposes, even if these sums have no tangible existance." Allow me to state that the paper which from the beginning nobly defended the unity of Italy and her religious and political independence, was aware of the many difficulties by which the Italian Government would be surrounded when this end was secured. The war of 1866 was the occasion of great but unavoidable expenses, in addition to the immense amount paid to Austria upon the cession of the Venetian provinces, in liquidation of debt due to the former by the latter. The Italian Parliament, among whom are many gentlemen of talent and financial ability, is not, as it was charged, increasing the annual appropriations, but diminishing them. The standing army has been greatly reduced, and energetic measures have been adopted for the increase of the national resources.

Italy is not in bankruptcy, neither a dishonest debtor, as her bonds, which in 1866 were worth only 56, are now quoted in the European markets at 74. Besides, not long ago the national loan of one milliard was in one day subscribed for to the extent of two milliards by the capitalists of London, Paris, and Frankfort. The article speaks also of a tax of thirteen per cent. imposed upon the interest of the bonds. This tax, by a decree of Parliament and the expressed will of the people, was established for the Italians only. The interest on bonds held by foreigners is paid in gold in full when due, and without tax or rebate of any description. Furthermore, during the height of the financial crisis in Italy, gold never rose higher than eighteen per cent.

The general prosperity is increasing daily. Her manufactures of silk, velvet, ribbons, gloves, &c., were never in more prosperous condition, and her flag is now daily to be seen in every part of the world. Demand for Italian products is greater than ever before, and in a few years of peace Italy will be able to take a foremost rank among the nations.

If Mr. Boutwell had taken the trouble to better inform himself in relation to the resources of Italy, the wisdom of her rulers, and her ability to honor the contracted debts, he would have drawn very different conclusions and avoided leaving a bad impression on the American people. R. P.

### *ICE DISAPPEARING.*

PORT COLBORN, Ontario, April 16.—The northwest wind last night moved the ice off this shore, and a fleet of propellers and vessels all left this morning.

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## *THE TEMPLETON SHOOTING CASE.*

OPENING OF THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE —EVIDENCE ATTEMPTING TO SHOW THAT THE PRISONER WAS INSANE.

The trial of Duncan D. Templeton, indicted for shooting at his wife, Ida Maude, at Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue, on the 15th of November last, was continued before Recorder Hackett yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. As on the previous day, a large number of friends of the Templeton and Babcock families, including many ladies, were present. Mr. John D. Townsend, in a short opening, stated that the defense was insanity. Henry W. Depew, of No. 207 West Twenty-second street, testified that some days before the shooting Templeton had spoken to him at the West-side Hotel, and unburdened his mind in reference to his domestic troubles. The prisoner told him how his wife had left him and gone to Washington, where, he believed, she was detained by her mother against her will. His registered letters to her, he said, had been intercepted by her father or mother. The prisoner expressed the fear that his wife would be induced by her mother to lead an immoral life. His mother-in-law, he said, lived a disreputable life, and spent her time intriguing in Washington, to which City she had repeatedly urged Mrs. Templeton to come instead of remaining with her husband in New York. Prisoner also informed him that he believed Mrs. Templeton had been induced to submit to an operation at the instigation of her mother while on a visit to Washington. During the interviews between witness and Templeton, the latter always spoke in terms of the utmost affection of his wife, and implored Depew to use his influence at Washington to have the house where his wife was detained broken open, so that she might state the cause of her detention. The manner of the prisoner was exceedingly nervous and excited, and he implored witness to act promptly in order to release Mrs. Templeton from the intrigues of her mother.

Orville N. Adams, of La Salle, Ill., to whom Templeton had also confided his domestic troubles, corroborated the last witness as to the affectionate manner in which the prisoner spoke of his wife, his estrangement from whom he attributed to the intrigues of his mother-in-law.

The witnesses were cross-examined at great length by District Attorney Rollins, and stated that Templeton had never alluded to his treatment of his wife. Samuel G. Williamson, who was present at the meeting between Mr. and Mrs. Templeton on the day of the shooting, testified to the endearing terms used by the prisoner toward his wife. He appeared to love his wife intensely. Charles Forrester, Jr., of the Post Office, swore that the prisoner had complained to him of the receipt of the registered letters by Col. Babcock instead of by Mrs. Templeton, to whom they were addressed. The prisoner spoke affectionately of his wife and disparagingly of his mother-in-law, whom he characterized as a notorious Washington lobbyist. Identified the letter [produced] as the one returned to Templeton by Col. Babcock. Prisoner seemed exceedingly nervous while reading the letter. The letter in question, as well as one from Mrs. Templeton to the prisoner, both breathing the most ardent affection, were then read and put in evidence.

James M. Nelson, Dr. Rockwell, of Portchester; John Henderson, John D. Henderson, Mrs. Zena Loedder, Mrs. Emma T. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. More, sisters and brother-in-law of the prisoner, and the prisoner's mother, were then examined to show that the prisoner's affection for his wife was unbounded, but that he was of a very jealous and excitable disposition, and that at one time the family had held a consultation about putting him into a lunatic asylum. The case was then adjourned until to-day.

## *PACIFIC MAIL.*

A contemporary yesterday morning gave its readers as news a financial statement of the condition of the Pacific Mail Company, which THE TIMES published three months ago. As this statement referred to the condition of the company as it stood six months ago, the general opinion among financial and business men in the street yesterday was that the paper in question published this old story in the interest of persons who were anxious to bear the market. The officials of the Pacific Mail Company considered the action of the paper as disreputable. The company are now in a prosperous condition. Mr. Hatch said: They have a cash balance in the treasury of $164,846, besides $100,000 on loans on demand, and $55,000 cash in London, making total of cash assets of $319,846. Then they have 6,000 shares of stock from the Stockwell settlement, and there is due to them for freight not yet collected over $500,000. Irrespective of this amount they will receive, Mr. Hatch said, within the next twenty days, over $100,000, due on three steamers from Aspinwall. The Peking and Yeddo will soon be ready for service, and the amount due to Mr. Roach on his contract for these vessels is only $725,000, so that the company, Mr. Hatch said, were in a position to meet all demands against them. There are thirty-three steamers now in commission, and yesterday the number of passengers afloat upon these vessels was 3,300. The company are now buying coal in San Francisco at $10 50, which twelve months ago cost $16, and their expenses, it is claimed, have been reduced forty per cent.

## *COBURN AND CLARK MATCHED FOR $1,000.*

A large crowd of sporting men assembled at the *Clipper* office yesterday to witness a match being arranged between "Joe" Coburn and "Bill" Clark, to fight with the gloves, for $1,000. Two weeks ago Clark issued a challenge to fight Coburn a glove-fight for $1,000 a side. Coburn accepted the challenge, and agreed to meet Clark and his backers at the *Clipper* Office to make the match. The proposed contest created considerable excitement in sporting circles, and a number of Coburn's admirers thought Clark only issued the challenge to gain notoriety, and would not come to terms. In this they were mistaken, for Clark and his backer (a prominent broker of Wall street) were at the *Clipper* office at the time specified by Coburn. The latter, accompanied by a number of sporting men, soon arrived. After a warm discussion both came to terms, and the contest was arranged. Articles were drawn up and signed for them to fight with gloves, at catch weight, for $500 a side. The backer of Clark then posted $250, and Coburn put up a like amount. It was then mutually agreed that the match be left open for $1,000 a side. The fight is to take place in two weeks in this City. The affair will be strictly private, and only a limited number will be allowed to witness it. Clark is a well-known pugilist. He is five feet nine inches in height, and weighs about 240 pounds. This will be the second contest between these men, and the forthcoming event is looked forward to with eager interest by the sporting element.

## *PRESENTATION AND REVIEW OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.*

The Seventy-ninth Highlanders, N. G. S. N. Y., were formally presented yesterday with the Gatling gun which was won by a team of the regiment at Creedmoor last Fall. The regiment assembled at their armory and marched down Broadway to the Astor House, where the gun had been on exhibition for some time past. The presentation was made in room No. 14, by the inventor, Dr. R. J. Gatling, after which the officers of the regiment and a number of invited guests partook of a collation. Among the guests present were John Moore, Colonel of the regiment during the war; Lieut Col. Gildersleeve, Capt. Burns, Adjt. Murphy, and Major J. T. Denny, Twelfth Regiment; Major McGrath and Adjt. Bonche, Twenty-second Regiment; Major Cole, of Gen. Reder's staff, Seventh Brigade, Fifth Division; Capt. Boudine, New-Jersey Rifle Staff; George Mitchell, Ex-Quartermaster Seventy-ninth Regiment; John Douglass, Caledonian Club; Col. Austin, Forty-seventh Regiment; Col. James Smith and Lieut. Col. Lockwood, Seventy-first Regiment. The regiment then marched to the City Hall, and were reviewed by the Mayor, assisted by Gen. Dunn, of Gov. Dix's staff, and a number of the Common Council. The regiment, some companies of which were in full Highland uniform, presented a fine appearance, and marched past the flag-staff in splendid line and fine cadence step. The pipers and the Gatling gun, drawn by four Shetland ponies, attracted considerable attention.

## *SUIT AGAINST JOSHUA F. BAILEY.*

The case of Clark, Dodge & Co. against Joshua F. Bailey, as Collector of Internal Revenue of this district, was commenced yesterday before Judge Woodruff in the United States Circuit Court. The suit is brought to recover taxes paid under protest by the plaintiffs as bankers and brokers. There is no question raised as to the propriety of bankers paying the duty imposed. The issue is as to the actual occupation of the plaintiffs at the time they paid this tax. They hold that they were simply brokers and not bankers, while the Government maintains that they were bankers as well as brokers, and therefore subject to a taxation at the rate of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. per month on all money received by them for which they are allowed interest, under the acts of 1864 and 1866. The amount sought to be recovered is $6,651 33, the sum paid by the plaintiffs as bankers from April, 1869, to March, 1870.

## *ERIE MATTERS.*

In regard to the action of the Erie Shareholders' Protective Committee, of London, the Erie officers in this City state that they concur in the propositions made by the committee that the funds derived from the recent issue of bonds shall not be used till it is ascertained whether the issue was fraudulent. They state that President Watson's report upon Mr. Dunan's charges will probably be submitted to the Board of Directors on Tuesday next.

## *UNNECESSARY CLUBBING BY A POLICEMAN.*

Patrolman Hagan, of the Sixth Precinct, was arraigned before Commissioner Gardner, yesterday, on complaint of Thos. E. H. Smith, a respectable young man residing at No. 3 Mott street, who charged the officer with having clubbed him unnecessarily. It appears that on the evening of the 3d inst. Smith and two friends were standing conversing at the corner of Mott and Chatham streets, when the officer ordered them off. They started up the street, and one of the trio, a youth about sixteen years of age, looked back, when the officer, evidently feeling that his dignity had been insulted, rushed up and struck him across the legs with his club. He also struck Smith on the left arm. Mr. Gardner reprimanded the officer very severely for using his club on the complainant, which, it was apparent, was entirely unnecessary, and the case was referred to the board for decision.

## *SEQUEL TO A TAMMANY CONTRACT*

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS—VALUE OF MR. VAN NORT'S OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

The peculiar manner in which costly contracts for public improvements are "completed" was illustrated yesterday before the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments. Many representative owners of property on Seventy-fifth street were present, and protested against compromising the assessment lists for regulating and grading that street from Fifth avenue to the East River. The contract for the work was awarded in the year 1867, by Mr. George W. McLean, the then Street Commissioner, to one Patrick Quinn, who agreed to do a portion of it at full prices, and the remainder, such as filling, &c., for nothing. Patrick performed the labor for which he was to receive "full" compensation, and declined to finish the job. In November, 1871, Wm. M. Tweed, who succeeded Mr. McLean, made a contract with Patrick Farley to continue the work. Mr. Farley voluntarily bound himself to carry out all the provisions and specifications, which were minutely described, and in December last Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, certified that the work had been "properly completed," and had been accepted by his department. Upon this certificate the usual assessment lists were prepared, but the property-owners, who are to pay the cost of the work, knowing the condition of the street, came to enlighten the board on the matter.

The board met at 4 o'clock. Controller Green, in explaining the object of the session, alluded to the contract, and said that a stop should be put to the action of men who presented claims for work which they had failed to perform. A contract was a simple agreement made voluntarily, and it should be carried out to the letter in the interests of the City. If contractors did their duty they should be paid, but it would be unjust to those who have to pay for the work to allow contractors to receive the amount of their claims when there was evidence that they had violated or had not acted in accordance with the terms of their agreement. While he was ready at all times to oppose illegal or improper vacation of assessments, he was also anxious to see justice done to property-owners, and to bind contractors to the letter of the agreements they had voluntarily entered upon. In this case he believed the reports of the engineer who had examined the work would justify the board in taking steps to secure an investigation. The reports of the surveyors who had examined the work was then presented. The first was by Mr. Alexander F. Dodge. It recited that, although the terms of the contract were that the rock should be removed within twenty-four inches of the grade of the street, it was allowed to remain near that point. Within 200 feet east of Avenue A, on Seventy-fifth street, fast rock was found fifteen inches below the grade. At the points 250 and 475 feet east of the same avenue the rock was only eighteen inches below the grade. At each of these places "test-pits" were opened. West of Second avenue the rock was within eighteen inches of the grade, and "rock" filling was found, contrary to the agreement. Between Second and Third avenues a sewer was in progress, and at several points where the rock had been stripped, rock was found only eighteen inches below the grade. On the south side of Seventy-fifth street the embankment was not completed to the proper width. The report added that 266 feet of gutter-stones were missing on the north and south sides of the street, near Avenue B. A report of Mr. Fuertes (civil engineer) was also presented. He found, after careful inspection, an embankment of large rocks on the streets between Fifth and Sixth avenues, contrary to the terms and specifications of the contract. Between Madison and Fifth avenues the same condition of things was found, and between Second and First avenues the filling was made with large rocks, in violation of the contract. The embankments, as executed, were also unreasonably discordant with the specifications in all respects.

These are some of the features of the reports which were indorsed by the property-owners. The non-removal of the rock to the required depth furnishes obstructions to the connections with the sewer, which can only be made, it is said, at a cost of from $300 to $500 per lot. The sum of $100,000 has already been paid for the work, and $21,000 remains to be paid.

The Corporation Counsel said he believed that the confirmation of the assessment lists, under the circumstances, would be an outrage upon the property-owners.

Mr. Shaw, who appeared for the contractor, said the board should not go beyond the certificate that the work had been completed.

The Controller replied that the reports showed that the work had not been completed, and the property-owners should be protected. The Controller then moved that the assessment list be returned to the Assessors, and that they ascertain from the Department of Public Works whether the work was completed according to the terms of the contract. This motion was adopted, after which the board adjourned.

## *THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.*

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED YESTERDAY—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS OF INTEREST.

No fewer than eighty-six new members were admitted to the Produce Exchange yesterday, being the last that will be taken under the old rule. In future new members will have to pay an initiation fee of $1,000 each. The following are the names of the gentlemen elected yesterday:

E. G. Burkam, Jr., T. B. Casey, O. W. Comstock, Henry De Hart, N. H. Hogins, B. F. Kobbe, J. M. Lea, D. A. De Lima, James S. Lord, John McHenry, W. H. Meshumel, Thos. Perrine Morford, D. R. Offley, C. W. Orcutt, E. A. Overton, Jas. Prince, Leo Riess, Chas. H. Ryan, Wm. S. Scott, D. V. L. Sheppard, Alfred Wallis, Jr., Frank Wood, Oscar Aberle, Russell Amerman, R. H. Anderson, Chas. E. Atwood, L. Bleier, Daniel Brown, Henry Burns, Joseph Cabill, F. A. Camerden, Chas. W. Connell, Albert Cyriar, Fredk. A. Dalton, Jno. E. Davidson, David Dows, Jr., Henry C. Drake, Wm. E. Dooke, Michael F. Dwyer, Henry M. Earle, Robert H. Eddy, H. D. Emerson, Wm. E. Fletcher, Chas. B. Freeman, J. A. Fuller, Thos. A. Gere, Wm. P. Harris, A. H. Hatch, G. A. Haynes, August Huseman, T. H. Hodgson, E. G. Jones, E. L. Kelley, Wm. H. Kemp, H. Koper, Lewis H. Leonard, Fred. C. Lewis, Abraham R. Lyons, Edwin H. Mairs, Henry T. McConn, Jr., L. W. Medbury, Abbott D. Mills, N. B. Moore, J. Spencer Moore, Chas. H. Moses, Spencer C. Mustin, P. I. Nevins, Jr., Stephen B. Oliver, De Witt H. Parker, Samuel D. Partridge, A. B. Piatti, G. W. Piton, G. H. Preston, Jacob I. Radcliff, Wm. A. Ross, P. Obert Ryckman, N. Henry Sabin, G. E. Shaw, John J. Silberhorn, A. Morton Smith, C. A. Smith, Jr., W. H. R. Thomas, Alfred Whitman, S. P. T. Wilber, D. B. Young, Jr., Thomas B. Young.

The Board of Managers, at their meeting yesterday, fixed the assessment for the year commencing 1st of May next at $16 for each member, being the same as the rate for the previous year....Mr. Otto Ahrens was appointed a member of the Petroleum Committee, in place of Mr. Charles Ackerman, resigned.

Members of the Exchange engaged in lighterage business will hold a meeting on Wednesday next, at 3:30 P. M., to adopt rules and regulations for the government of the trade....Mr. C. G. Atwood, Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, has transmitted to Mr. Grant, Superintendent of the Exchange, two photographic views of their large hall, as it appeared when draped in mourning for Senator Sumner.

The Naval Store Trade has confirmed the following appointments, made by Chief Supervising Inspector Belling, as Deputy Supervising Inspectors:

For Charleston—Joseph B. Russell and Capt. H. Bonuffel.

For Wilmington—W. B. Mahn and Capt. C. Schwartz.

A meeting of the Naval Store Trade will be held in the Manager's room of the Produce Exchange on Saturday next at 2:30 P. M. to consider the following resolutions recommended by the Committee on Naval Stores:

*Resolved*, That spirits of turpentine in first-class refined petroleum barrels, which have been properly steamed and glued, shall be a good delivery on contracts for shipping order.

*Resolved*, In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, it shall be understood that buyers of whole cargoes of naval stores are entitled to the usual address commission, and will be obliged to make necessary advances for ships' disbursements, bills at the current rate of exchange for sixty days commercial bills, less 7½ per cent. for commission and insurance.

The Secretary of the United State Senate Committee on Transportation Routes has, in a communication to Mr. S. H. Grant, Superintendent of the Produce Exchange, intimated that the report of the committee, with appendix of 400 pages, and the evidence of about 900 pages, will be published the latter part of next week.

## *THE KAVANAGH MURDER.*

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Michael Kavanagh, who died in Bellevue Hospital from a stab wound received on the night of the 8th inst. John Geary, of No. 548 Tenth avenue, was present in custody of the Police. The testimony was to the effect that Kavanagh, who was drunk, was in the oyster saloon of Adam J. Feist, No. 560 Tenth avenue, when Geary came in and ordered some oysters. On Geary coming to the bar and receiving the change of a bill which he had given in payment for his supper, Kavanagh came up to him and said: "Young fellow, you have plenty of change to-night; I'd like to rob you." Geary said: "You are not man enough. If you touch me I'll knock your head off." He then left the saloon, and was followed by Kavanagh. In a few minutes Kavanagh returned, stabbed in the left side and covered with blood. The jury found an open verdict, and Geary was discharged. He will probably be arrested by a bench warrant from the District Attorney's office.

## *LAW REPORTS.*

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Lawrence.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Minford vs. Moore, &c. | 207 | Orcutt vs. Lamb. |
| 97 | Binsse vs. McCallum, &c. | 217 | Tonnadé, &c., vs. Hagedorn, &c. |
| 111 | Doyle vs. Board of Revision, &c. | 221 | Dambmann vs. Butterfield. |
| 115 | In the matter, &c., Baltic Fire Ins. Co. | 225 | Campbell, Adm'x, &c., vs. Hoge, &c. |
| 132 | Erie Railway Co. vs. Barr. | 226 | Hufton &c., vs. Fairchild, &c. |
| 144 | Lawton vs. Helfenstein. | 235 | Whiteside, &c., vs. Rothchild, &c. |
| 150 | Fliess vs. Newton. | 261 | R. R. I. & St. L. R. R. Co. vs. Boody. |
| 151 | Caylus, &c., vs. N. Y., K. & S. B. R. Co. | 295 | —— vs. ——. |
| 194 | King vs. Smith, &c. | 296 | —— vs. ——. |
| 197 | Goold vs. Martin. | 298 | —— vs. ——. |
| 200 | Toole vs. Garvin, &c. | 300 | —— vs. ——. |
| 205 | King vs. Smith, impleaded. | 301 | —— vs. ——. |

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.*

| Nos. | Demurrers. | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Batjer et al. vs. Methferrel, &c. | 275 | Crow et al. vs. Trowbridge, Administrator, &c., et al. |
| 12 | Torney vs. The Mayor | 276 | Ross vs. Hinman et al. |
| 29 | Batjer vs. Methferrel. | 277 | Peet vs. Ruszits. |
| 14 | London, N. Y. & H. Pub. Co. vs. Stockwell. | 278 | Anthony vs. Ruszits. |
| 16 | Bard vs. The U. S. Life Insurance Co. | 220 | —— vs. ——. |
| 36 | Eck et al. vs. Tracy et al. | 283 | Codling vs. Brown. |
| 27 | Same vs. Same. | 186 | Powers vs. Elias. |
| | Issues of Law and Fact. | 137 | St. P. M. A. & B. Ass'n. vs. St. P. M. A. Ass. et al. |
| 180 | Leavy vs. Leavy et al. | 293 | Grigg, &c., vs. Fay et al. |
| 185 | Bostwick vs. Frankfield. | 295 | Walker vs. Walker. |
| 200 | Douglas vs. Douglas | 296 | Palmer et al., Trustees, vs. Woolsey et al. |
| 217 | The N. Y. Float. D. D. Co. vs. Seaman et al. | 298 | Rowe vs. Central Park Hotel Co. et al. |
| 244 | Mariner vs. Bloss et al. | 299 | Same vs. Same. |
| 247 | Kinney vs. Wood. | 300 | Same vs. Same. |
| 258 | Nichols vs. Jenkins. | 301 | Man vs. Koehler et al. |
| 263 | Hunter et al. vs. Colvin et al. | 304 | Kelsey et al. vs. Bogeman, Executor, et al. |
| 272 | Smith vs. Bell et al., impleaded, &c. | 305 | Tuska vs. Fettretch et al. |
| 274 | Haggerty et al. vs. Walker et al. | 306 | Graepfe vs. Levy et al. |
| | | 313 | Ratnasow, &c., vs. Dean et al. |

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

*Held by Westbrook, J.*

| Nos. | Short Causes. | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 | Germania Bank of New-York vs. Mensbausen et al. | 3104 | Maillard vs. Whitcomb. |
| 2716 | Claflin et al. vs. Lichtenstein. | 3056 | Cromwell Brownstone Co. vs. Kerwin. |
| 2550 | Wilmerding vs. New-York and Oswego M. Railroad Co., impleaded. | 3048 | Lightstone vs. Schmidlin et al. |
| 2596 | People's Bank of N. Y. vs. Crane et al. | 384 | Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff. |
| 2296 | Gillender vs. Nelson. | 2822 | Lay vs. Sturgis. |
| 2432 | Hamil et al. vs. Godecke. | 2792 | Bailey, &c., vs. White, &c. |
| 2400 | Ritter vs. North Atlantic Express Co. | 2316 | Goldberg vs. White. |
| 2970 | Merriam et al. vs. Conrad et al. | 4308 | Claflin et al. vs. Hyman. |
| 3108 | Chase et al. vs. Long Island R. R. Co. | 3188 | Henning et al. vs. Page, Executrix. |
| 3100 | Jones vs. Seabury. | 3328 | Wolcott vs. Crosby. |
| 2894 | Moffat vs. Conkling. | 3252 | National Bk. of Republic vs. Norton. |
| | | 3250 | Harriott et al. vs. Merritt. |
| | | 1474 | Flavelle vs. Fairgrieve. |

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

*Held by Van Vorst, J.*

| Nos. | Short Causes. | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2694 | White vs. Phillips, survivor. | 2945 | Merch. Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Driggs. |
| 2879 | Same vs. Same. | 3123 | Bank of N. Y. Nat. Banking Ass'n vs. Rimer et al. |
| 2529 | Keegan et al. vs. Waverly Paper Mills, &c. | 2943 | Greene vs. Brown. |
| 2123 | Rhinelander, Executor, vs. Haas. | 3249 | Cummings vs. Shattuck, impleaded. |
| 2757 | Lilienthal vs. Call, Jr. | 3061 | Lesyriski vs. Baker et al. |
| 2493 | Adee et al. vs. Wilder. | 3091 | Mohr vs. St. John's P. E. Church of Yonkers et al. |
| 2225 | Martin et al. vs. Walker. | 3233 | Hunt et al. vs. Robinson. |
| 3049 | Chadbourne, &c., Manufacturing Co., vs. Cromwell. | 2881 | Cromwell Brownstone Co. vs. North, impleaded. |
| 3101 | Frank vs. Conway. | 2937 | Salisbury vs. Westcott, President. |
| 2995 | Raynor vs. Dixon. | 3183 | Sillcocks et al. vs. Untermeyer. |
| 3079 | Grocers' Bank vs. McKinley. | 1363 | Grovesteen vs. McKinley. |
| 2969 | Merriam et al. vs. Conrad et al. | 3277 | Wyland, Jr., vs. Bylandt. |
| 1295 | Manuf. and Merch. Bank vs. Costello et al. | 3313 | Munford vs. Moore. |
| 2895 | Moffat vs. Conkling. | 2657 | Platt as Receiver vs. Conger et al. |
| 3075 | Ames et al. vs. Bliss. | | |
| 2459 | Thompson vs. Holden, impleaded. | | |
| 1175 | Manuf. and Merch. Bank vs. Meehan et al. | | |

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Held by Sedgwick, J.*

| Nos. | Short Causes. | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1714 | East River National Bank vs. The N. Y. & H. & N. R. R. Co. | 1626 | Capen vs. Maltby. |
| 1672 | Beck vs. Thorburn et al. | 1577 | Meyer et al. vs. Leon et al. |
| 1688 | Manley vs. Challis. | 1518 | Cobb vs. Wood. |
| 1533 | Dermith vs. McDowell, impleaded. | 1639 | Adams vs. Hanson. |
| 1696 | Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Co. vs. Kennedy. | 1452 | Chamberlain et al. vs. Carnana. |
| 1702 | Nichols vs. Clapp et al. | 1472 | Seaman vs. Blinks. |
| 1634 | Gurley et al. vs. Lewis et al. | 1440 | Hanover Fire Ins. Co. vs. Tomlinson. |
| 1418 | Nolan et al. vs. Midgely, impleaded. | 1237 | Castens et al. vs. Muller et al. |
| | | 1299 | Benton vs. Wing et al. |
| | | 1300 | Benton vs. Barnard et al. |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Daly, C. J.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2440 | Connor vs. Gray. | 2324 | Glendenning vs. Canary. |
| 4078 | Murray vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y. | 2423 | Hauff vs. Moore. |
| 4080 | Pentz vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York. | 2509 | Richter vs. Sager. |
| 2277 | Reade vs. Smith. | 3903 | McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 332 | Fisk vs. Standert. | 1960 | Duncan vs. Brennan, Sheriff. |
| 367 | Buxbaum vs. Kelly. | 2653 | Christy vs. Perkins. |
| 2029 | Schulze vs. Industrial Exhibition Co. | 3816 | Montague vs. Ritter. |
| 1488 | Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Winch. | | |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Larremore, J.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4077 | Barnes vs. The Mayor, &c. | 3958 | Rowe vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 2724 | Kreitzler vs. Teete. | 3889 | Lennox vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 2731 | Kennedy et al. vs. Mann. | 3903 | McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 3785 | More vs. The Mayor, &c. | 2716 | Bispham vs. Kuch. |
| 2709 | Colemean vs. Carg. | 2714 | Rhodes vs. Murphy et al. |
| 2598 | Crary et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff. | 2605 | Murray vs. Walsh et al. |
| 2734 | Platt vs. Brennan. | | |
| 3920 | Selover vs. The Mayor, &c. | | |

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

*Held by Robinson, J.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Jalkert vs. Schwartz. | 19 | Weber vs. Bang, Executor, &c. |
| 10 | Schepp vs. Mittnacht. | 30 | Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R. Co. vs. Hess. |
| 12 | Martin vs. Pratt. | 34 | King vs. Grimes. |
| 20 | Slade vs. Taylor. | 37 | Phillips vs. Davies. |
| 25 | Wheaton vs. Van Vechten. | 38 | McEvoy vs. McEvoy. |
| 14 | Renauld vs. Stanley. | | |
| 15 | Same vs. Same. | | |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Joachimsen, J.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3316 | Murphy vs. Tournande et al. | 4018 | Franklin vs. Saunders et al. |
| 4785 | Pfeiffer vs. Buckheister. | 4020 | Victor Sewing-machine Co. vs. Westcott. |
| 3980 | Whyte vs. Akin et al. | 4022 | Woolf vs. Nathan. |
| 2105 | Hermann vs. Simon. | 4024 | Janeway et al. vs. Voorhis. |
| 1663 | Baebler vs. Currier. | 4026 | Freidlander vs. Brown. |
| 3996 | Bergin et al. vs. Cohen. | 4032 | Washburn and M. Manuf'g vs. Kalbfleisch. |
| 4006 | Devoe vs. Aitkin et al. | 4034 | Brown vs. Bailly. |
| 4010 | Hine et al. vs. Coit et al. | 3553 | Gonge vs. Osgood. |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Gross, J.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3253 | American F. and L. Co. vs. Campbell. | 3759 | Simon vs. Fettritch. |
| 3245 | McLaughlin et al. vs. Gleason. | 3763 | Hollender vs. Hollender. |
| 3235 | Fank vs. Windmuller. | 3965 | Fuchtel et al. vs. Brahe. |
| 3591 | Gütersloh vs. Frieck. | 3767 | Roe vs. Dey. |
| 4773 | Millbank et al. vs. McDonough. | 3769 | Carpenter vs. Higgins. |
| 3578 | Bennett vs. N. Y. C. Co. | 3771 | Gurgoly vs. Bauer et al. |
| 3333 | Ackerly vs. Webster. | 3787 | Hargons vs. Richardson. |
| 3757 | Simon vs. Donohue. | | |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

*Held by Alker, J.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2824 | Elliott vs. Harlem Yacht Club. | 4504 | Cauldwell vs. Mason. |
| 4796 | Slattery vs. Keyes. | 1440 | Horner et al. vs. Fisher. |
| 4742 | Hoagland vs. The Papier Maché Co. | 4795 | Slattery vs. Keyes. |
| 4865 | Grannis et al. vs. O'Brien. | 4557 | Chaffee et al. vs. Roberts. |
| 4766 | Brandt vs. Herring et al. | 4036 | Johnson et al. vs. Hudson. |
| 4767 | Treis vs. Schaefer. | 3893 | Greenthal vs. Horning. |
| 4684 | Hahn vs. Renaud. | 4661 | Brunson vs. Williamson. |
| 4671 | Hernstein vs. Hanlon et al. | | |

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Duncan D. Templeton, (continued;) felonious assault and battery. | Teresa Adams; larceny from the person. |
| Antonio De Antonia; felonious assault and battery. | Emeline Marshall; larceny from the person. |
| Dumas Watkins; grand larceny. | John H. Whitfield; larceny from the person. |
| Catharine Smith and Louisa Miller; grand larceny. | Catharine Murphy; receiving stolen goods. |
| John Rogers; grand larceny. | Michael Donohue; concealed weapons. |
| Bernard Canefield; grand larceny. | Peter Smith; malicious mischief. |
| Henry G. Hulse and Morgan Jourdan; grand larceny. | Wm. C. Yorke; disorderly house. |

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Lawrence.*

Kahl vs. Wallace. Memorandum.

Brown vs. Burns. Memorandum for counsel.

In the matter, &c., Mangan; motion granted.

De Hart vs. Hatch; motion granted. See memorandum.

Oakley vs. Congdon; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Guischard vs. Guischard; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Grissler vs. Stuyvesant; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Loew.*

Harris vs. McGuiss; Lord vs. Turner; Stillman vs. Van Wezeren. See memorandums.

Walters vs. Walters; divorce granted to plaintiff. Stout vs. Holcomb; Ripley vs. Bogardus; motion granted.

Barnes vs. Stanbaum; motion to punish defendant for contempt denied.

Herderich vs. Fetsch; motion to place cause on short calendar granted.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

*By Judge Robinson.*

Schlitz vs. Abbott et al.; judgment for defendant, with costs. Clerk to pay money in court to Myer & Ohlt. See memorandum with Clerk in Equity.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—The Court of Appeals day Calendar for Friday, April 17, is as follows: Nos. 38, 188, 174, 175, 149, 186, 67, 35.

## *THE STATE OF TRADE.*

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Flour in fair demand for low grades at yesterday's advance. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 27@$1 27½; Red Fall, $1 40; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51½@$1 53. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 66½c. on track. Oats firm; No. 2 at 49c.@49½c. on the track. Barley firm; held higher; sample lots Iowa Spring, $1 25@$1 40. Rye quiet; No. 2 at 94c. Whisky scarce and higher; sales at 94c. Pork quiet at $16 62½@$16 75. Dry-salted Meats strong; held higher at close. Clear Rib and Clear Sides at Kansas City, 8⅜c.@8⅝c., cash; Clear Sides here, 8¾c., cash; 9c., May. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c., cash. Lard firm; Steam held at 9¼c.; sales of Summer at 10c., August. Live Hogs active; Light, $4 70@$5; Bacon, $5@$5 20; Heavy, $5 25@$5 75. Cattle quiet; Texans, $2 75@$5; native Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$4 25; fair Butchers', $4@$4 50; good to extra Beeves, $5@$6 37½. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $5 75@$6 75 for Extra Spring. Wheat active and higher at $1 32¼ for No. 1 Spring; $1 27⅝ for No. 2 do., cash; $1 28⅜, May; $1 29⅞@$1 30, June; No. 3 do., $1 21. Corn firm and in fair demand at 65⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 66⅝c.@66¾c., May; 64¼c., June; new No. 2 Mixed and old Rejected, 63c.@63¼c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 46c. for No. 2, spot; 47⅝c.@47½c., May. Rye steady at 92½c.@93c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork firm and in fair demand at $16, cash; $16 05, May; $16 30, June. Lard—Demand good at full prices, at $9 20, seller May; $9 87½, seller June. Bulk Meats steady at 8⅜c. for Short Rib Middles, packed. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 95c. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 108,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 16.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 25 for White Winter, $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat in fair demand and the market firm; sales of 8,000 bushels prime White Canada at $1 80; 3,000 bushels choice do. at $1 84; 800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58. Corn firm; sales of 3,500 bushels at 80c.; 1,400 bushels at 81c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $1 65 for bolted, $1 60 for unbolted, ₰ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28 ₰ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—25,200 bushels Wheat, 331,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 36 for No. 1; $1 30½ for No. 2; May, $1 31⅞; June, $1 32. Oats firm and in fair demand at 45½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 63½c. for No. 2 Mixed; May, 62½c.; June, 66c. Rye in fair demand and firm at 90c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring; $1 40 for No. 3 do. Pork firm at $16@$16 25. Hams in pickle firm at 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 6c. for Shoulders, loose. Lard held at 10c. for Kettle; 9⅝c. for Steam. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour and 50,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour and 40,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—7,700 bbls. Flour, 38,879 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 32,724 bushels Oats, 3,690 bushels Barley. Exports—25,600 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 28,700 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 25@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Corn firm; sales 4,500 bushels New, on track, at 81c.; Old held at 86c. Oats quiet; New Western held at 56c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 85@$1 90; No. 3 Western, $1 56; no No. 2 in market. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—Flour steady. Wheat firm, scarce and higher, at $1 40@$1 42. Corn active and higher at 68c.@70. Oats dull at 48c.@57c. Rye firm at $1 05. Barley steady at $1 50 for Spring. Butter heavy and weak. Pork quiet; held at $16 75@$17. Lard steady; Steam, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Kettle, $9 90@$10. Bulk Meats in good demand and strong; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, $8 45@$8 50, spot, 8⅝c., buyer April; 8¾c., buyer May; Clear Sides, 8¾c., spot, all loose. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, $9 20@$9 25; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Whisky steady at 94c.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—Wheat—Demand fair, but holders and buyers are apart as to prices; sales, five cars Amber Canada at $1 70. Rye—Inquiry fair; holders ask $1 12, with bids of $1 10; sales, 1,500 bushels, in store, at $1 12. Corn very firm and tending higher; sales, two cars No. 2 High Mixed at 87c. Oats active and firm; sales, four cars No. 1 Mixed Western at 62c.; three cars No. 2 Mixed State at 61c.; one car No. 2 Mixed Western at 61c. Barley and Malt quiet and steady.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 72c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 56c.@60c. Provisions firm and in fair demand; Pork sold at $17. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c., Clear Sides, 9c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c., packed. Lard—Sales at 10c.@10¾c. Sugar-cured Hams 12½c.@13c. Whisky sold at 94c.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn in fair demand and lower at 71c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 62c. Pork unchanged and quiet at $17 75@$18. Lard firm and in fair demand at 10c.@10¾c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12¾c.@13¼c.

CLEVELAND, April 16.—Wheat quiet, but firm and unchanged; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 56; No. 2, $1 46@$1 47. Corn firmer; High-mixed, 76c. in the car; 71c.@72c. on the track. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 State and Western, 54c.; No. 2, 52c.; White, 56c. Petroleum dull and heavy; Standard White, in car lots, 12½c.@12¾c.; State Test, 15c.@15¼c.

DETROIT, April 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 69; No. 1 White, $1 60; Amber Michigan, $1 50. Corn steady at 75c.@77c. Oats in good demand at 54c.@55c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16.—Corn firmer at 89c. for choice. Pork dull at $17 25. Sugar dull at 7¼c.@7½c. for good Fair. Molasses sold at 60c. for Reboiled. Corn-meal scarce and advanced at $3 70. Gold, 113¼. Exchange—New-York Sight par; Sterling, $5 48@$5 49.

## *WALL STREET NOTES.*

The committee appointed to proceed to Washington for the purpose of presenting to the President the petition against inflation so numerously signed by the leading bankers and merchants in this City met yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce to make arrangements connected with the matter. Several members of the committee left for Washington yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the others followed by the 9 P. M. train. They will meet at the Arlington House this morning, and proceed from thence to the White House, where the petition asking the President to veto the Senate bill will be presented. Yesterday the general feeling in Wall street seemed to be that the President would veto the bill.

A rumor was started in the street, about 2:30 o'clock, by some unprincipled parties, to the effect that the Treasurer of the Rock Island Railroad had absconded with a large sum of money belonging to the road, and that, consequently, there would be no dividend paid on the 27th inst. The subject of the rumor, Mr. Francis H. Tows, who is also the Secretary of the company, was, at the time the report was circulated, quietly attending to the duties of his office at No. 15 William street, and did not hear of the rumors until after business hours. The reports, however, failed to "bear" the stock to any extent, but from the opening in the morning it declined from 100⅝ to 99, the closing price. A reporter of the TIMES had an interview with Mr. Tows last evening at the Gilsey House, which, at all events, is a satisfactory proof that that gentleman has not absconded. He said that the rumor no doubt was started for stock-jobbing purposes; that the company was never more prosperous than now, and that the dividend would be paid in cash on Monday, the 27th inst. He desired the utmost contradiction to be given to the reports which gained circulation during yesterday afternoon.

## *CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.*

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, amounting to $106,074 41; payrolls, amounting to $2,220 08; total, $108,294 49. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $8,942 08; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $14,537 13; collection of assessments and interest, $26,418 71; market-rents, $1,243; water-rents, $330 20; licenses, Mayor's office, $101 50; Bureau of Permits, $20; vault permits, $1,417 19; sewer permits, $370; sales, vitrified stone pipe, $499 50; fees and fines, Court of General Sessions, $175; fees and fines, District Courts, $31 50; water permits, $221 50; total, $54,300 31. The Controller paid on Tuesday, through Paymaster Falls, laborers on boulevards, &c., to 6th inst., amounting to $43,002 49.

## *A BRAKEMAN KILLED.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Alexander Mullen, a brakeman on the New-York branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed last night near Amboy. The body, which was awfully mangled, was brought to West Philadelphia, where his wife and two children reside.

## *ANOTHER UNLOADED GUN.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16.—In Lincoln, R. I., Monday, a lad took up a gun supposed to be unloaded, and, pointing it at his little sister, Belle Bliss, said, playfully, "I will shoot you." The gun, which proved to be loaded, was discharged, and the load took effect in the body of the little girl, who died in a few minutes.

## *BAD WEATHER IN THE SOUTH.*

MEMPHIS, April 16.—A severe rain-storm yesterday did serious damage to the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and trains are not running to-day. Planters throughout this section of the country are despondent, in consequence of the excessive rains and high water rendering planting impossible. As yet but few have been able to plow a furrow for corn or cotton, and the weather is still threatening.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9500 West. Union.... 75¼ | 500 Tol. & Wab.... 44 |
| 1300 do.... 75⅜ | 400 do.... 44¼ |
| 200 do....c. 75½ | 300 do.... 44⅜ |
| 1900 do.... 75⅜ | 800 do.... 44¼ |
| 2900 do.... 75⅛ | 100 do....c. 44¼ |
| 500 do....s30. 75¼ | 100 Han. & St. Jo. 31⅜ |
| 500 do.... 75⅛ | 700 Lake Shore.... 74⅜ |
| 200 do.... 75⅜ | 1000 do.... 74⅜ |
| 1400 do.... 75¼ | 500 do.... 74¼ |
| 1600 do....s3. 75⅛ | 500 do.... 74⅜ |
| 300 do....c. 75 | 3300 do.... 74½ |
| 1100 do.... 75 | 4900 do.... 74⅝ |
| 900 do.... 74⅞ | 70 do.... 74½ |
| 1800 do.... 74⅞ | 100 do....b3. 74⅝ |
| 600 Pacific Mail.... 45¾ | 100 do.... 74½ |
| 500 do.... 45 | 1300 do.... 74¼ |
| 800 do.... 45⅛ | 300 do.... 74⅜ |
| 600 do.... 45¼ | 500 do.... 74¼ |
| 200 do.... 45⅛ | 500 do.... 74⅛ |
| 300 do....c. 45¼ | 1000 do.... 74¼ |
| 600 do.... 45⅛ | 25 do.... 74¼ |
| 100 do.... 45⅛ | 1100 Union Pacific.... 34⅜ |
| 100 do.... 45⅛ | 1500 do.... 34⅜ |
| 100 do....s3. 45⅝ | 300 do.... 34⅜ |
| 100 do....c. 45⅜ | 500 do.... 34⅞ |
| 500 do.... 45⅝ | 3700 do.... 35 |
| 400 do.... 45⅝ | 1200 do.... 35⅛ |
| 300 do.... 45⅝ | 500 do.... 35 |
| 100 do.... 45⅛ | 300 do....s3. 34⅞ |
| 100 do.... 45⅝ | 100 do.... 34⅞ |
| 100 do.... 45¼ | 700 do.... 34¾ |
| 1000 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 98⅜ | 100 North-west. Pref. 69¼ |
| 15 do....s3. 98⅜ | 200 do.... 69⅛ |
| 1000 do.... 98½ | 100 do....s3. 69 |
| 200 do.... 98⅜ | 600 North-western.... 51¾ |
| 200 do.... 98½ | 200 do.... 51⅝ |
| 100 do....b3. 98½ | 400 do.... 51½ |
| 200 do.... 98⅜ | 1200 do.... 51⅝ |
| 100 do....c. 98⅜ | 1200 do.... 51¾ |
| 100 do.... 98½ | 100 do.... 51⅞ |
| 650 St. Paul.... 41⅞ | 900 do.... 52 |
| 100 do.... 41½ | 200 do.... 52⅛ |
| 1300 Erie.... 36 | 100 do.... 52 |
| 1100 do.... 36⅛ | 100 do.... 51⅞ |
| 600 do.... 36¼ | 200 do....b3. 51¾ |
| 100 do.... 36⅜ | 500 do.... 51¾ |
| 1200 do....s3. 36 | 400 Rock Island.... 100⅜ |
| 400 do.... 35⅞ | 300 do.... 100¼ |
| 300 Ohio & Miss.... 29⅜ | 100 do.... 100⅛ |
| 200 do.... 29½ | 500 do.... 100¼ |
| 800 do.... 29⅜ | 300 do.... 100⅜ |
| 700 C., C. & I. C.... 31⅞ | 100 Atl. & Pac. Pref.... 15⅜ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.... 121⅛ | $1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.... 119¼ |
| 500 do. small.120¼ | 2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.... 120¼ |
| 2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.... 118¼ | 200 do....small.119⅞ |
| 4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C....b. c.114⅜ | 10,000 do....b. c.120¼ |
| 5,000 do....b. c.115 | 15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R....b. c.114⅝ |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $3,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex c....b3. 67 | 300 Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 69 |
| 3,500 Chic. & Al. In.. 95 | 400 Del., L. & W.R.b.c.106⅛ |
| 5,000 N. J. Cen. Con.102⅝ | 5 L. S. & M. So. R. R. 75 |
| 1,000 Tol. & Chic.1st.107 | 100 do....b. c. 74⅝ |
| 5,000 C. & N. W. C. G. B.... 88¼ | 1200 do.... 74¾ |
| 2,000 do.... 88 | 300 do....c. 74¾ |
| 1,000 Chic.&N.W.C.... 91¾ | 300 do.... 74⅞ |
| 5,000 H.&St. Jo.8s C. 81 | 300 do....s3. 75 |
| 5,000 Ind.Bl.&W.1st. 80⅛ | 1500 do.... 75 |
| 3,000 do.... 80 | 1300 do.... 74⅞ |
| 1,000 Mich. So. 2d.. 103½ | 100 do....b3. 75 |
| 1,000 N.Y. Cen.6s'83. 95 | 300 do.... 75 |
| 8,000 N.Y.C.1st M.c.106 | 800 do.... 75⅛ |
| 8,000 U.P.R.R.1st M. 86⅛ | 1700 do.... 75¼ |
| 6,000 do.... 86¼ | 300 do....b3. 75¼ |
| 25,000 do....b. c. 86⅛ | 300 do....s3. 75⅛ |
| 13,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 81 | 500 do.... 75⅛ |
| 6,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.. 87½ | 400 do....s3. 75 |
| 2,000 Tol. P.&W. 1st West. Div.... 79 | 700 do.... 75⅛ |
| | 2300 do.... 75¼ |
| | 100 do....c. 75¼ |
| 1,000 Tol. & Wab.1st 94½ | 100 do....b3. 75¼ |
| 2,000 Tol. Wab. 1st St. Louis Div.. 83⅞ | 200 Erie R.R. b. c c.... 36⅛ |
| | 100 do....b3. 36¼ |
| 1,000 Tol.& Wab. 2d. 89 | 10 do.... 37 |
| 10,000 West. U. T. 7s. 99½ | 500 do.... 36½ |
| 1,000 C.&O.1st c. on. 55 | 200 do.... 36⅝ |
| 500 do.... 54 | 100 do....s3. 36⅜ |
| 6,000 Cent.P.G.B.b.c. 96 | 30 do.... 37¼ |
| 10,000 A.b. & Sus. 2d. 97 | 40 Chic. B. & Q. R.R.104 |
| 1,000 Chi.R.I.& P.7s.105½ | 100 do....b.c.103¾ |
| 8,000 L. S. C. Reg. bs. 96¼ | 200 U. P. R. R....b.c.. 34⅞ |
| 70 Bank of Com....120 | 200 do.... 35 |
| 10 Continental Bk.... 75 | 100 do....b3. 35 |
| 10 Mich. C. R. R.b.c. 79 | 400 do.... 35 |
| 500 Am. Dist. Tel.... 58½ | 100 do.... 34⅞ |
| 200 do.... 59 | 100 do....b3. 35 |
| 200 West. U. T....b. c. 74⅞ | 300 do.... 35¼ |
| 600 do.... 74⅞ | 600 do.... 35⅛ |
| 300 do.... 74⅞ | 100 do.... 35¼ |
| 400 do.... 75 | 100 do.... 35⅜ |
| 1600 do.... 75 | 300 do....b3. 35⅜ |
| 1900 do.... 75⅜ | 200 do....c. 35⅛ |
| 900 do.... 75 | 100 do.... 35⅛ |
| 200 do....c. 74⅞ | 200 do....c. 35⅜ |
| 100 do.... 74⅞ | 600 do.... 35⅜ |
| 700 do.... 74¾ | 100 do....b3 35⅛ |
| 100 do.... 74⅞ | 100 do....c. 35⅛ |
| 50 do.... 75⅛ | 500 do.... 35⅛ |
| 100 do.... 75⅛ | 500 do.... 35¼ |
| 600 do....c. 75 | 3200 do.... 35⅜ |
| 300 do....s3. 75⅜ | 200 do....b30. 35⅜ |
| 600 do.... 75¼ | 150 C.M.&St.P.RR.b.c. 41⅞ |
| 200 do.... 75⅜ | 200 do.... 41⅞ |
| 2000 do.... 75⅜ | 100 do.... 41⅞ |
| 500 do....s3. 75¼ | 300 do.... 41¾ |
| 1600 do.... 75⅛ | 100 do.... 41⅝ |
| 1500 do.... 75⅛ | 500 do.... 41⅝ |
| 1800 do.... 75⅛ | 100 do....c. 41⅞ |
| 300 do.... 75⅛ | 100 H. & St. Jo.b.c.b3. 31⅛ |
| 100 do.... 75⅜ | 100 do.... 32 |
| 100 do....c. 75⅜ | 600 do.... 32⅛ |
| 100 do....s3. 75⅜ | 60 C. & R. I. R.R.b.c.100¾ |
| 100 do.... 75½ | 100 do....s3.100⅛ |
| 200 do.... 75⅜ | 100 do.... 100⅝ |
| 200 N.J. Cen.R.R.b. c.105⅞ | 300 do....b3.100⅛ |
| 600 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 45⅛ | 100 do.... 100¼ |
| 200 do.... 45⅜ | 100 do.... 100⅛ |
| 100 do.... 45⅜ | 100 do.... 100¼ |
| 300 do.... 45⅜ | 200 do.... 100½ |
| 600 do.... 45¼ | 100 do.... 100⅜ |
| 500 do.... 45⅛ | 200 do.... 100¼ |
| 300 do.... 45⅛ | 20 do.... 100⅞ |
| 200 do....b3. 45⅛ | 25 Mor. & Es.RR. b. c. 94 |
| 100 N.Y.Cen.& H. b. c. 98⅛ | 100 Tol. W. & W. b. c. 44½ |
| 100 do.... 98⅜ | 100 do.... 44½ |
| 900 do.... 98⅛ | 200 do....b3. 44⅜ |
| 300 do.... 98⅛ | 200 do.... 44⅜ |
| 200 do....b3. 98⅝ | 300 do.... 44⅝ |
| 100 do.... 98⅝ | 400 do.... 44⅜ |
| 200 do.... 98⅜ | 100 do....b3. 44⅝ |
| 100 do.... 98⅜ | 300 do....s3. 44⅜ |
| 200 do....b3. 98⅝ | 100 do.... 44⅜ |
| 100 do....s3. 98⅝ | 200 do.... 44⅝ |
| 100 do.... 98⅜ | 500 do.... 44⅜ |
| 100 Chic.&N.W.R.b.c. 51⅞ | 200 do.... 44⅝ |
| 300 do.... 52 | 200 do.... 44¼ |
| 300 do.... 52 | 25 N. Y. N.H.& H.1st b.c.... 133 |
| 200 do.... 52⅛ | 306 C.C.&In.C.R.R.b.c. 31⅜ |
| 300 do....c. 52⅛ | 100 do.... 31½ |
| 400 do....c. 52¼ | 700 do.... 31⅞ |
| 400 do.... 52¼ | 300 do.... 31⅞ |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1000 West. U. T....s3. 75¼ | 700 Lake Shore.... 75⅛ |
| 500 do.... 75⅜ | 700 do.... 75⅛ |
| 500 do.... 75⅛ | 2000 do.... 75 |
| 500 do.... 75⅛ | 300 do....s3. 74⅞ |
| 100 do.... 75¼ | 2000 do.... 75 |
| 300 do.... 75⅛ | 200 do....b3. 75⅛ |
| 600 Pacific Mail.... 45⅛ | 300 do.... 75⅛ |
| 1700 do.... 45½ | 400 Union Pacific.... 35⅛ |
| 100 Tol. & Wab.... 44⅜ | 1600 do.... 35 |
| 100 do.... 44⅜ | 300 do.... 35 |
| 100 do....s3. 44⅜ | 1400 do.... 35 |
| 1500 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 98½ | 100 do.... 35⅛ |
| 200 do.... 98⅛ | 300 Chi., B. & Q.... 103⅛ |
| 200 do.... 98¼ | 500 North-western.... 52⅛ |
| 100 do....c. 98¼ | 500 do.... 52 |
| 100 do....b3. 98⅜ | 100 do.... 51⅞ |
| 7 do.... 98¾ | 100 do....s3. 52 |
| 100 do.... 98⅜ | 50 Rock Island.... 100⅜ |
| 700 Erie.... 36⅞ | 100 do....s3.100⅛ |
| 300 do.... 36¾ | 200 N. W. Pf.... 69⅛ |
| 700 do.... 36⅜ | 300 Ohio & Miss.... 29⅜ |
| 1000 do.... 36⅜ | 100 Han. & St. J....b3. 32 |
| 100 do.... 36⅜ | 100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 31⅞ |
| 200 Chi. & Alt.... 103 | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,500 U.S.5-20R., '67.119⅝ | $5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....b. c.119¾ |
| 1,000 U.S.5-20C., '67.120¼ | |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.105⅞ | 800 L. S. & M. S....b. c. 75⅛ |
| 2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 86⅛ | 200 do....s3. 75⅛ |
| 5,000 do.... 86¼ | 100 do....c. 75¼ |
| 2,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.... 87 | 400 do.... 75⅜ |
| 2,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. B.... 87⅞ | 300 do.... 75⅛ |
| | 500 do....s3. 75 |
| 6,000 do.... 87⅞ | 300 do....b3. 75⅛ |
| 5,000 do.... 87⅝ | 300 do....b3. 75 |
| 1,000 Alb. & Sus.1st.103⅝ | 300 do.... 75 |
| 10 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 79 | 300 do.... 74⅞ |
| 5 Amer. Ex.... 63 | 300 do....s3. 75 |
| 200 Adams Ex....b. c. 98⅛ | 100 Panama....b. c.109 |
| 200 Amer. Dis. Tel.... 59 | 100 Un. Pac....b. c. b3. 35¼ |
| 200 do.... 59¼ | 1300 do.... 35¼ |
| 100 do.... 59½ | 1600 do.... 35⅛ |
| 1300 West. U. T....b. c. 75⅛ | 1100 C. & N. W....b. c. 52 |
| 400 do....s3. 75⅛ | 100 C. & N.W.Pf....b.c. 69⅛ |
| 3900 do.... 75¼ | 200 do....s3. 69 |
| 600 do.... 75⅜ | 100 do....s30. 68¾ |
| 600 do.... 75¼ | 100 do.... 69⅛ |
| 400 do....b3. 75¼ | 100 N. J. Con....b. c.105⅛ |
| 1500 do....s3. 75⅛ | 100 C., M. & St. P....b. c. 41⅛ |
| 100 Pac. Mail....b. c. 45¾ | 400 Chi. & R. I....b. c.100¼ |
| 600 do.... 45½ | 400 do.... 100⅜ |
| 100 do....b3. 45⅝ | 100 do....s3.100¼ |
| 100 do.... 45⅛ | 100 do.... 100⅛ |
| 400 do.... 45½ | 300 do.... 100 |
| 100 do....s3. 45⅝ | 200 do.... 100¼ |
| 200 do.... 45⅝ | 550 do.... 100 |
| 400 do.... 45⅛ | 100 do.... 99⅞ |
| 100 N. Y. C. & H....b. c. 98 | 300 do.... 99¾ |
| 100 do....s3. 98⅜ | 700 do.... 99⅞ |
| 700 do....b3. 98½ | 1000 do.... 99¼ |
| 700 do.... 98⅝ | 100 D., L. & W....b. c.106½ |
| 200 do.... 98⅛ | 50 Morris & Essex.... 94¾ |
| 400 do.... 98⅜ | 50 do.... 94⅝ |
| 600 Erie....b. c. 36⅞ | 100 do.... 94½ |
| 600 do.... 36⅝ | 10 do.... 94⅞ |
| 100 do....s10. 36½ | 200 do.... 95 |
| 200 C.M.& S.P.Pf.b.c. 60 | 200 Han. & St. J....b. c. 32 |
| 2500 T., W. & W....b. c. 44¼ | 100 O. & M....b. c. 29⅜ |
| 100 do.... 44⅜ | 100 C.,C. & I.C....b.c.s3. 31¼ |
| 50 P.,F.W.& C.G.b.c. 98 | |

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 West. U. Tel.... 75⅛ | 700 Union Pacific.... 35⅛ |
| 300 do....s3. 75 | 500 do.... 35 |
| 200 do....b3. 75⅛ | 1300 do.... 34⅞ |
| 500 do.... 75⅛ | 200 do....b3. 34⅞ |
| 100 do.... 75 | 900 do.... 34¾ |
| 1200 do.... 74⅞ | 100 do.... 34⅞ |
| 2000 do.... 74⅞ | 100 Del., L. & W.... 106 |
| 1000 do.... 74⅞ | 100 Chi., B. & Q.... 103⅛ |
| 300 do.... 74⅝ | 300 Ohio & Miss.... 29 |
| 600 do.... 74⅝ | 100 North-western.... 52 |
| 2200 do.... 74⅝ | 100 do.... 51⅞ |
| 1300 do.... 74⅜ | 100 do.... 51⅞ |
| 800 do.... 74¼ | 300 do.... 51⅞ |
| 3000 do.... 74⅜ | 400 do.... 51⅝ |
| 2600 do.... 74 | 1200 do.... 51½ |
| 100 do.... 74⅜ | 300 do.... 51⅝ |
| 200 do.... 74⅝ | 200 do.... 51⅜ |
| 100 Pacific Mail.... 45⅛ | 300 N. W. Pf.... 69 |
| 400 do....s3. 45⅜ | 100 Rock Island.... 99¼ |
| 100 do.... 45¼ | 1200 do.... 99⅛ |
| 1500 do.... 45 | 1000 do.... 99⅞ |
| 100 do....b3. 45⅛ | 1500 do.... 99 |
| 200 do....s3. 45 | 800 do.... 98⅞ |
| 600 do.... 44⅞ | 800 do.... 98⅞ |
| 1000 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 98¼ | 300 do.... 98¾ |
| 100 do.... 98⅛ | 900 do.... 99 |
| 1400 do....s3. 98 | 200 do.... 98¾ |
| 400 do.... 98 | 700 do.... 98⅞ |
| 900 do.... 98 | 100 do....b3. 99 |
| 500 Lake Shore.... 74⅝ | 100 St. L. & K. C.... 25 |
| 500 do.... 74⅜ | 200 C., C. & I. C.... 31⅜ |
| 1700 do.... 74⅝ | 1400 do.... 31⅞ |
| 1700 do.... 74⅝ | 400 do....b3. 31⅞ |
| 400 do.... 74¼ | 100 do....s3. 31¼ |
| 100 do.... 74⅜ | 800 do.... 31⅜ |
| 300 do.... 74⅛ | 100 do.... 31¼ |
| 1100 Erie.... 36⅞ | 700 do.... 31⅜ |
| 200 Panama.... 109 | 100 do.... 31¼ |
| 100 do.... 107½ | 400 do.... 31⅛ |
| 20 do.... 108½ | 100 do.... 31 |
| 100 do.... 107 | 100 do.... 30⅞ |
| 500 Tol. & Wab.... 44¼ | 300 St. Paul.... 41⅜ |
| 900 do.... 44⅜ | |

THURSDAY, April 16—P. M.

The Wall street markets show less spirit, and on Gold and Stocks a lower range, as to prices, while the Public Funds hold their ground well, closing strong in the face of the weakness in Gold, on comparatively limited offerings of most issues, with a good investment inquiry. Gold sold early at the final quotation of yesterday, but subsequently fell to 113½, and left off 113½@113⅝, the speculative dealings indicating less confidence. The million of Government Gold offered to-day was awarded at 113.65@113.77. The bids reached $4,545,000. The Customs revenue was $404,000. The Gold interest disbursements were $10,000. Foreign Exchange is without movement of importance, and barely steady, on the basis of $4 85½ and $4 88½ to the £ sterling. Money is in full supply to responsible borrowers, with call loans ruling at 4@5 ℔ cent.

The Stock Exchange dealings opened with some manifestation of strength and buoyancy; which, however, was followed on the later business by a general decline in values, under a pressure to sell, the market winding up heavily in nearly all instances. Washington reports and rumors, especially in relation to the Cuban question, were used against the market with considerable success. The quotations at 3 o'clock stood as follows, as compared with Wednesday night:

Closing Quotations—APRIL 16.

| | Wednesday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s | 116¾ | 116⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s, May and November | 122 | 121½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July | 120⅝ | 120⅜ |
| American Gold | 113¾ | 113⅝ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 85½ | $4 85½ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 98¾ | 98 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 101½ | 98⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 45¾ | 45⅛ |
| St. Paul Common | 41½ | 41¼ |
| Western Union | 75⅝ | 74⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 35¼ | 34¾ |
| Lake Shore | 74⅝ | 74⅜ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 44½ | 44¼ |
| Harlem | 129 | 127 |
| North-west | 52¼ | 51⅛ |
| North-west Preferred | 69½ | 68⅝ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 32 | 31 |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 107 | 106¼ |
| Central New-Jersey | 106 | 105⅛ |
| Panama | 110 | 107 |
| Erie | 36¾ | 36⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 29⅜ | 29 |

The following were the closing bids for the Public Funds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Currency, 6s | 116¾ | 5-20, '65, n., coup | 119¼ |
| 6s, '81, reg | 119⅝ | 5-20, '67, reg | 119¾ |
| 6s, '81, coup | 121¼ | 5-20, '67, coup | 120¼ |
| 5-20, '62, reg | 114½ | 5-20, '68, reg | 119¾ |
| 5-20, '62, coup | 118⅛ | 5-20, '68, coup | 120 |
| 5-20, '64, reg | 116¼ | 10-40 reg | 114¾ |
| 5-20, '64, coup | 120 | 10-40 coup | 114⅞ |
| 5-20, '65, reg | 116¼ | 5s, '81, reg | 114⅞ |
| 5-20, '65, coup | 121¼ | 5s, '81, coup | 116¼ |
| 5-20, '65, n., reg | 118⅞ | | |

The Exchange Board bids for the Railway Mortgages were as follows. Central Pacific 6s closed at 96@96¼:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Al. & Sus. 1st bds | 103 | Clev., P. & A. old bs. | 100 |
| Al. & Sus. 2d bds | 97 | Clev., P. & A. new bs. | 95 |
| Bos., H. & Erie 1st | 27½ | Det., M. & Tol. bs. | 90 |
| B., C. R.& M.1st7s,G. | 55 | Buff. & E. new bs. | 96 |
| Chi. & Alton S. F. | 106 | Lake S. Div. bonds | 94½ |
| Chi. & Alton 1st | 106 | L. S. Cons. Coup.1st. | 96½ |
| Chi. & Alton Inc. | 95 | L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st. | 96 |
| Joliet & Chi. 1st | 106 | Mar. & Cin. 1st | 90 |
| La. & Mo. 1st guar. | 88 | Mich. C. Con. 7s,1902. | 98⅜ |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.1st | 110 | Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82 | 109 |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 105½ | N. J. Southern 1st | 35 |
| Cen. of N. J. 2d | 100 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 98 |
| C. of N. J.Con.Conv. | 102⅝ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 94½ |
| Am.Dock& Imp.bds. | 98½ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 93½ |
| M. & St.P.1st 8s,P.D. | 107½ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E. | 91½ |
| M. & S.P.1st.I.&M.D. | 79 | N. Y. Cen. 6, Sub. | 91½ |
| Mil. & St. Paul 2d | 76 | N. Y. C. & H.1st C. | 105⅞ |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 103 | Har. 1st 7s, Coup. | 106½ |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. bs. | 99 | Ohio & Miss. 2d.Con. | 75 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st | 101¼ | Cen. Pac. Gold bs. | 96 |
| C. & N. W. C. G.bs. | 87⅜ | C. Pac. State Aid bs. | 101 |
| C. & N. W. R. G. bs. | 87½ | West. Pacific bonds. | 87½ |
| Gal. & Chi. Ex. | 101 | Un. Pacific 1st bs. | 86⅛ |
| Gal. & Chi. 2d | 100 | Un. Pacific L. G. 7s. | 80½ |
| Chi. & Mil. 1st | 93½ | Un. Pacific Inc. 10s. | 87 |
| Win. & St. Pet. 1st | 80 | Un. Pacific S. F. | 71½ |
| Del., L. & W. 1st | 100 | Pac. 7s,guar.by Mo. | 98 |
| Del., L. & W. 2d | 100 | Clev. & Pitts. 4th | 89½ |
| Del., L.&W.7s,Conv. | 104 | C., C. & Ind. 2d | 65 |
| Morris & Es. 2d | 100 | Alton & T. H. 1st | 101 |
| Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. | 92 | Alton & T. H.2d Pf. | 87 |
| Erie 2d 7s, '79 | 100 | B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s | 90 |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83 | 98 | Tol., P. & War. 2d | 58 |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80 | 96⅜ | Tol., P. & W.Con.7s. | 58 |
| H. & St. J. 8s, Conv. | 80½ | Tol. & Wab.1st Ex. | 94 |
| Ill. Cet. 7 ℔ ct. '75 | 101 | T. & W. 1st, St.L.D. | 83¾ |
| Dub. & S. City 1st | 93 | Tol. & Wab. 2d | 89 |
| C. Falls & Minn. 1st. | 77 | Tol. & W. Equip.bs. | 70 |
| Ind., B. & W. 2d | 66 | T. & W. Con. Conv. | 72 |
| Mich. S. 7 ℔ ct. 2d. | 103¼ | Gt. West. 1st, '88 | 93 |
| M. S.& N.S.F.7 ℔ ct. | 105 | Gt. West. 2d. '93 | 82½ |
| Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 103½ | Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. | 70 |
| Clev. & T. new bs. | 97½ | | |

And the following for State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama 8s, '86 | 40 | N. Y. 6s. C. L., '78 | 110 |
| Alabama 8s, '88 | 40 | N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87 | 112½ |
| Arkansas 6s F. | 55 | N. Y. 6s, G. L., '87 | 112½ |
| Ark. 7s, L. R.&F.S.I. | 12 | N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83 | 112½ |
| Ark. 7s, M. & L. R. | 12 | N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91 | 112½ |
| A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. | 12 | N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75 | 103 |
| Ark. 7s, M. O.&R.R. | 12 | N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76 | 103 |
| Ark. 7s, A. Cen. R. | 12 | N. C. N. C. R. J. &J. | 44 |
| California 7s | 113½ | N. C. N. C. R. A.&O. | 44 |
| Connecticut 6s | 102 | N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J. | 32 |
| Georgia 6s | 75 | N.C.N.C.R.c.off A.&O. | 32 |
| Georgia 7s, N. bds. | 89 | N. C. N. bds., J. &J. | 21 |
| Georgia 7s, ind. | 89 | N. C. N. bds., A.&O. | 21 |
| Indiana 5s | 101 | Ohio 6s, '75 | 100 |
| Ill. coup. 6s, '77 | 100 | Ohio 6s, '81 | 100 |
| Ill. coup. 6s, '79 | 100 | Ohio 6s, '86 | 102 |
| Ill. War Loan | 100 | Rhode Island 6s | 100 |
| Kentucky 6s | 100 | South Carolina 6s | 30 |
| Mich. 6s, '78–'79 | 100 | S. C. Fund. Act, '66 | 25 |
| Mich. 6s, '83 | 100 | Tenn. 6s, ex coup. | 66½ |
| Mich. 7s, '78 | 100 | Tenn. 6s, N. bds. x-c. | 66½ |
| Missouri 6s | 94¼ | Tenn. 6s, N. bs. n. s. | 68½ |
| Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. I. | 91 | Virginia 6s, Old | 32½ |
| N. Y. R. B. Loan | 106½ | Virginia 6s, Def. bs. | 10¾ |
| N. Y. C. B. Loan | 106½ | Brooklyn 6s, W. L. | 94½ |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74 | 110 | Brooklyn 7s, Imp. S. | 102 |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75 | 110 | Brooklyn 7s, P. P. L. | 102½ |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77 | 110 | Jersey City 7s, Imp. | 95 |

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### THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 1,025 bales; gross receipts, 1,595 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,159 bales; to the Continent, 5,127 bales; to France, 2,605 bales; coastwise, 1,537 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 3,650 bales; stock, 181,452 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 16.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.; net receipts, 513 bales; gross receipts, 606 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,153 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 29,325 bales.

GALVESTON, April 16.—Cotton quiet and firm; good demand; Good Ordinary, 15c.; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 703 bales; exports, coastwise, 16 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 48,235 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 575 bales; gross receipts, 584 bales; exports, coastwise, 450 bales; sales, 688 bales; stock, 41,826 bales.

MOBILE, April 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 333 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 53 bales; coastwise, 286 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 32,903 bales.

### NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 40½c. Resin strong at $2 for strained; Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 80.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 16, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks | 44 | Hides, No. | 500 |
| Bees-wax, pks | 2 | Hides, bales | 163 |
| Cotton, bales | 2,317 | Leather, sides | 22,050 |
| Copper, bbls | 15 | Resin, bbls | 100 |
| Copper, cakes | 106 | Oil-cake, pks | 2,148 |
| Eggs, bbls | 3,586 | Pork, pks | 3,201 |
| Flour, bbls | 18,874 | Beef, pks | 55 |
| Wheat, bushels | 80,142 | Cut-meats, pks | 2,528 |
| Corn, bushels | 178,600 | Lard, pks | 505 |
| Oats, bushels | 25,500 | Lard, kegs | 155 |
| Rye, bushels | 62 | Butter, pks | 2,135 |
| Malt, bushels | 1,200 | Cheese, pks | 132 |
| Barley, bushels | 2,000 | Tallow, pks | 329 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 470 | Pea-nuts, bags | 62 |
| Peas, bushels | 12,300 | Starch, bxs | 1,924 |
| Corn-meal, bbls | 200 | Tobacco, hhds | 528 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 400 | Tobacco, bxs. cs | 579 |
| Hemp, bales | 2 | Whisky, bbls | 765 |
| Hops, bales | 29 | Wool, bales | 19 |

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Holsatia, for Hamburg—20 cases Fruit, 1,006 Hides, 2 cases Cigars, 50 cases Hardware, 15 pks. Lamps, 370 tcs. Lard, 528 pks. Agricultural Implements, 583 bales Leather, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 25 cases Machinery, 68 cases Clocks, 10 bbls. Flour, 11 cases Tobacco, 67 bales Skins, 162 bxs. Bacon, 49 cases Spokes, 1 Boat, 100 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 57 kegs Caviar, 10 bbls. Guts, 350 logs Cedar, 12 pks. Butter, 1,024 bbls. Resin.

By the brig David Bugbee, for Cadiz—171 hhds. Tobacco, 56,400 Staves.

By the bark Colonist, for Cork and orders—3,706 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Columbia, for Bremen—5,480 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Schiller, for Hamburg—3,846 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Excelsior, for Cronstadt—2,420 bbls. Resin.

By the bark S. J. Bogart, for Rotterdam—5,580 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark C. Madre, for Penarth Roads and orders—23,162 bushels Corn.

By the bark Frey, for Stettin—2,068 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark J. Fought, for Stettin—2,635 pieces Dyewood, 2,283 tcs. Lard, 500 firkins Lard, 200 hhds. Tallow, 208 bxs. Bacon.

By the bark J. Smidt, for Bremen—2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Holmestrand, for Queenstown—22,046 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Nor, for Elsinore and orders—2,074 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Perseveranza, for Venice—1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5,400 cases Refined Petroleum.

BRICKS—Have been held in rather more firmness, with a better demand noted, within the previous range.

COCOA—Has been in very light supply, and demand at about former quotations.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos stock has been in more request, and quoted at the close firm within our range. Sales, 1,631 bags Santos, by the Estella, on private terms; 1,967 bags Rio, by Asteria at Baltimore, on private terms; 545 bags do., by the Gray Eagle at do., at 20¾c., and 330 bags do., by do., at 19½c., gold. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 141,342 bags, and at the out-ports, 32,370 bags, with 40,500 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. In other kinds, the dealings have been unimportant, the recent movements embracing only 691 bags Jamaica and 130 bags Costa Rica, taken for consumption, within the annexed range. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 45,398 bags and 42,443 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; fair, 19½c.@20c.; good, 20¼c.@21c.; prime, 21¾c.@22½c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18½c.@23½c., gold; Java, 24c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@23c.; Porto Rico, 21½c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 21c.@23c.; Mexican, 21c.@22c.; San Domingo, 17c.@18c.; Laguayra, 22c.@23c.; Ceylon, 20c.@23c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Curacoa, 20c.@21½c., and Jamaica, 20c.@22½c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good demand for early delivery, and again quoted ⅛c. ℔ lb. higher, with sales reported of 2,969 bales, (of which 200 bales were to arrive,) including 2,329 bales to shippers, 561 bales to spinners, and 99 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a moderate business has been reported, the market closing stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,600 bales, (of which 2,200 bales were on last evening, and 11,500 bales to-day,) with 1,200 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with April option closing at 16 19-32c.@16⅝c.; May, 16¾c.@16 25-32c.; June, 17⅛c.@17 9-32c.; July, 17 21-32c.@17 11-16c.; August at 17 27-32c.; September at 17 7-16c.; October, 17 1-16c.@17⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,317 bales, including 571 bales from Norfolk, 934 bales from Savannah, 362 bales from Baltimore, 650 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 4,577 bales, and thus far this week 32,213 bales, against 42,757 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,499,962 bales, against 3,146,771 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 25,696 bales; to the Continent, 27,472 bales. Stock in New-York, 141,087 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 5 3,870 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| Good Ordinary | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 16 | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| Low Middling | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| Middling | 17¼ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| Good Middling | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |

EGGS—Have been in fair request within the range of 15c.@18c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings at 16c.@17c. for fair to prime.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for Mackerel and Box Herring, which have been held with firmness. Other kinds have been slow of sale. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$6 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$26; No. 2 at $14@$17; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 50 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1, ℔ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05 ℔ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been reported in State and Western Flour at rather firmer prices. Trade and family extras have met with a readier sale, especially Minnesotas. Shipping extras in lines have been in light supply and wanted, but the more confident views of holders have been against free movements. Superfine stock has been in moderately active request, particularly the better qualities, which have been sparingly offered. A moderate call has been noted for No. 2, with the chief dealings within the range of $5 25@$5 50 ℔ bbl. The sales reported since our last have been 16,650 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 45, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; inferior to good Extra State at $6 40@$6 75, mainly at $6 60@$6 75; very good to very fancy do., and City Mill Extras at $6 75@$8, chiefly at $7 25@$7 75; poor to choice Shipping Extra Western at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 40@$6 85, mainly at $6 65@$6 82½; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 75@$7 75 ℔ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour | $4 50@$5 75 |
| Sour Flour | 3 50@ 5 75 |
| Superfine State and Western | 5 90@ 6 45 |
| Extra State | 6 40@ 8 00 |
| Extra City | 6 40@ 8 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 8 00@ 9 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands | 6 40@ 6 85 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 6 35@ 6 85 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 90@ 7 50 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 6 85@ 9 50 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 6 85@10 50 |
| Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative | 6 65@10 50 |

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,170 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$7 65 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extra, ℔ bbl. Canada Flour quiet and nominal within the range of $6 75@$9 ℔ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in fair request and quoted at $4 75@$5 90 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 540 bbls., chiefly at $5 60@$5 90 ℔ bbl.... Corn-meal has been offered less freely, and has been in fair demand within the range of from $3 65@$4 35 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4@$4 35 for good to very choice; $3 75@$3 90 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered, ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 850 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Western, within the range.... Bag-meal has been selling moderately within the range of $1 60@$1 65 for Coarse; $1 65@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 80 for White, ℔ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal at from $6 50@$7 75 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered very reservedly, especially the better grades, which have been in active demand, chiefly for export, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, closing buoyantly. Winter Wheat has been attracting more attention and has shown more firmness. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 135,000 bushels at $1 65@$1 67 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, car lots, closing with $1 67 reported bid for prime, in store; $1 63@$1 65 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 do., chiefly at $1 63@$1 64 for ordinary to fair car stock, with boat-loads quoted firm at $1 65 for strictly prime; $1 60@$1 62 for fair to choice No. 2 North-west Spring, mostly at $1 60 for fair average stock; $1 62 for No. 2 North-west and Milwaukee Spring together; $1 56@$1 60 for inferior to very choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly at $1 58@$1 60 for fair to choice; $1 52@$1 65 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 72½@$1 73½ for Amber Western; $1 65@$1 68 for Red do., mainly at $1 65 fair ordinary, ℔ bushel. And for forward delivery an active business has been reported at improved prices, embracing 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of May option, at $1 56; and equal to 90,000 bushels do., now on the canal, to arrive by May 20, at $1 57 ℔ bushel.... Corn has been freely dealt in, and again quoted a shade dearer, though closing tamely and rather less buoyantly. The export purchases have been quite extensive. Sales been reported since our last of 145,000 bushels at 87c.@92c. for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 90c.@91c. for fair to prime; 90c.@91½c. for New Yellow do.; 88c.@90½c. for ordinary to very good New White do., mostly at 90c.@90½c. for full lots; 90c.@92c. for ordinary to strictly prime old Mixed Western, mainly at 91c. for average stock. And for forward delivery sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels old Mixed Western, April delivery, at 91c., and 24,000 bushels do., now on the canal, to arrive, at 90c. ℔ bushel.... Rye has been strong and wanted; sales have been reported of 9,500 bushels Jersey and Pennsylvania, in lots, at $1 10@$1 13, with best samples, including State, held firmly at $1 15 ℔ bushel.... Barley quiet and unsettled; 1,000 bushels Two-rowed State reported sold at $1 50 ℔ bushel.... Malt dull and irregular.... Oats have been in less demand, and toward the close quoted fully 1c. a bushel lower, on more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported of 38,500 bushels at 64c.@67c. for ordinary to very choice White Western, closing at 65c.@66c. for fair to prime; 62c.@64c. for Mixed do., closing at 63¼c. for good average samples.... Feed wanted in a jobbing way, within the range of $27@$35 ℔ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in request, with shipping qualities quoted at 95c.@$1; retailing qualities, $1 15@$1 40, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been generally quiet, with Rye, short and long, quoted at 60c.@85c.; Oat, 85c.@$1; Wheat, 50c.@60c., ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Firm and wanted; sales, 900 Matamoras, 1,200 Western, and 1,000 Wet-salted Texas Kips, on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The market has been somewhat brisker for the leading kinds of stock, with quotations fairly supported.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry for desirable qualities. Stock of foreign in first hands estimated at 3,289 hhds. Cuba and 593 hhds. Porto Rico, and of New-Orleans, 9,300 bbls. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado, Refining, (50 test,) 36c.; Grocery do. at 36c.@48c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 32c.@48c.; New-Orleans, 68c.@75c. for very good to fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after and quoted higher, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. Strained, in lots, at $2 50@$2 65, closing at $2 60@$2 65 ℔ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet, with Washington quoted at $2 90 ℔ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 253 bbls., in lots, at 44½c.@45c., closing at 45c., showing more firmness.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c., in bulk.... Refined quoted at 15¾c.@16c. for early delivery, on a tame market; sales 2,000 bbls., July options, at 16⅛c. ℔ gallon.... Refined, at Philadelphia, quiet at 15½c.@15⅝c.... Refined, in cases, inactive at 20c.@20½c.... Naphtha, 9¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and lower and irregular in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 150 bbls. New Western Mess at $16 87½; 25 bbls. Medium Mess at $16 25; and 115 bbls. Extra Prime on private terms; quoted at $14@$14 25 ℔ bbl. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 1,250 bbls., May options, at $16 60@$16 65; and 250 bbls. June, at $16 75 ℔ bbl.... Dressed Hogs in more demand, with City quoted up to 7⅝c. ℔ lb.... Cut-meats have been moderately active, and held with more confidence, with sales reported of 25,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 12 to 11 lbs. at 9⅜c.@9⅞c.; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lbs. at 9⅞c.; 100 tcs. Pickled Hams on private terms, with Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 6¾c.@7c., and sundry lots of City bulk stock at full rates.... Bacon scarce and quiet; 250 bxs. Cumberland, for Milwaukee delivery, sold at 8¼c. Western Long Clear quoted here at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., and do. Short Clear, at 9⅞c.@10c.... Lard has been in comparatively limited request, and quoted easier in price, with sales reported of 135 tcs. Western Steam at 10⅛c.@10 3-16c.; small lots of do. Kettle at 10¼c.@10 5-16c.; 60 tcs. City Steam at 10c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of 10⅜c.@10⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western steam, 250 tcs., April option, at 10⅛c.; 1,500 tcs., May, at 10⅛c.@10 3-16c., and 750 tcs., June, at 10 5-16c. ℔ lb.... Beef has been steady and moderately inquired for; sales, 125 bbls., in lots. We quote at from $9 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ℔ tierce.... Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $23@$24 50 for Western, and $16@$23 for Southern. Sales, 250 bbls.... Butter has been moderately active and held more firmly within the range of previous quotations, firkins and tubs ranging from 27c.@36c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 37c.@40c. for prime to choice; 37c.@40c. for prime to choice do., pails; 18c.@33c. for Western; 27c.@32c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 20c.@26c.; and Grease Butter from 10c.@12½c., and new-made State Butter at 28c.@38c. ℔ lb.... Cheese has been in fair request, with State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at 10c.@16⅛c., chiefly at 15½c.@16½c. for good to fine, and 14½c.@15½c. for fair to good shipping qualities; Western product at 10c.@15½c. for poor to choice Factory; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. higher.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed continues in good request, and further sales have been reported of 6,000 bags, to arrive by the Percy, on private terms; quoted at $2 70, gold. Clover has been selling moderately at 10¼c.@10¾c. Other kinds inactive.... Rough Flax quoted at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bushel.... Timothy at $2 75@$3 25 ℔ bushel.

SPICES—Have been selling very moderately, even in a jobbing way, since our last, with Mace quoted barely steady at $1 18@$1 27½ for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 10@$1 15; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 41c.@42½c.; East India Pepper at 19½c.@21c.; White Pepper at 29c.@30c.; Pimento at 12¼c.@12½c.; Ginger at 11⅜c.@12¾c., ℔ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in less demand and rather less firm, with sales reported since our last of 1,200 hhds., 750 bxs., and 600 bags, including, to-day, 250 hhds. fair refining Cuba, at 7⅜c.; 750 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; 600 bags Derosne at 8⅜c. And, last evening, 950 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., ℔ lb. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅜c.; good do., 7⅝c.; prime do., 7¾c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal stock, 8⅛c.@8⅞c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.; Powdered at 10¼c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; A's, 9c.@9¼c.; Yellow, 8c.@9⅛c., ℔ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars since April 1 have been summed up thus:

| | Hhds. | Bxs. | Bags. | Melado. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock April 1, 1874 | 38,069 | 41,048 | 176,470 | .... |
| Receipts since Apr.1 1 | 52,728 | 21,502 | 21,195 | 1,572 |
| Total | 91,697 | 62,550 | 197,671 | 1,572 |
| Sales since April 1 | 26,441 | 11,986 | 14,389 | 262 |
| Stock April 16, 1874 | 65,256 | 50,564 | 183,282 | 1,310 |
| Stock April 17, 1873 | 36,171 | 26,603 | 162,544 | 5,349 |

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow quite active and very firm in price; sales, 285,000 lbs., in lots, at 7⅛c.@7⅞c. for inferior to very choice, chiefly at 7¾c.@7⅞c. ℔ lb.... Stearine held at 11⅛c.@11¼c. for prime to choice, but quiet.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but firm. The auction sale to-day of 2,691 half-chests brought 25c.@58c. for Oolong; 34c.@40c. for Souchong; 29½c.@81c. for Gunpowder; 25c.@61½c. for Imperial; 21½c. for Young Hyson; 23c.@63c. for Hyson; 20c. for Twankay.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 400 bbls., in lots, at 97½c.@98c., closing at 98c., showing a further improvement.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter was quite urgently sought after at advancing rates. The demand for vessels suited to the Petroleum and Lumber trades was also somewhat brisker, and ship-owners were firmer in their views. In other lines the movements were on a moderate scale.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 400 bales Cotton, at ¼d., as it runs; 125 bales do. at 7-32d. for compressed; 3,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 8¼d.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ℔ bushel; 65 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 11½d.@12d. ℔ bushel; 435 bales Cotton, mostly at 9-32d. ℔ lb.; 350 pks. Provisions at 40s.@45s. ℔ ton.... For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 9d.; 16,000 bushels Grain, reported at the same rate ℔ bushel; and, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 10½d.@11d. ℔ bushel.... For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 11½d. ℔ bushel.... For an Irish port, between Waterford and Belfast, an Italian bark, 525 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, at 6s. 7½d. ℔ quarter.... For Dublin, by steam, 40,000 bushels Corn, at 12d. ℔ bushel; 100 bbls. Resin at 5s. ℔ 280 lbs.; 25 hhds. Tallow, at 40s. ℔ ton.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 454 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 7s.; another, 636 tons, hence with about 3,750 quarters do. at 7s. 1½d.; another, 475 tons, hence with about 2,800 quarters do. at 7¾d., with long lay days; a German bark, 459 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters do. at 7s.; a Norwegian bark, about 500 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters do. at 7s., a £15 gratuity; a German bark, 461 tons, with about 3,200 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s.; a British bark, 623 tons, with about 4,200 quarters do., from do., at 7s.; and a bark, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. ℔ quarter.... For Falmouth and orders, a Norwegian bark, 277 tons, with Sugar, reported from Havana, at 45s.... For the British Channel, a Danish brig, 151 tons, with Sugar, reported from Arroyo, at 60s.... For the Continent, a British bark, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; a Russian bark, 713 tons, hence with about 4,600 quarters Grain, (privileges excluding Dunkirk and Amsterdam,) at 7s. ℔ quarter. Three Norwegian barks, 520, 478, and 367 tons, and two Italian barks, 517 and 480 tons, just arrived at Philadelphia, had been chartered previously, to load with Petroleum, on private terms.... For Havre, a British bark, 984 tons, hence, with about 6,500 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 3d. ℔ quarter.... For a French port direct, a Norwegian bark, 285 tons, hence, with about 1,600 quarters Grain, at 7s. 9d. ℔ quarter.... For Bremen, by sail, 200 tons Cedar at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton.... For Antwerp, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms; also, a Belgian ship, 1,188 tons, hence with about 8,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.... For Hamburg, by steam, 500 pks. Bacon and Lard, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 600 pks. Leather, and 2,400 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates.... For the German Baltic, a German bark, 415 tons, hence with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl., an extreme rate.... For Stockholm, by steam, via Hamburg, 100 hhds. Tallow and 100 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ℔ ton.... For Genoa, a bark, with Timber from Pensacola, at 60s.... For the west coast of Italy, direct, an Italian brig, 280 tons, hence, with about 9,500 cases Petroleum at 28c., and £10 gratuity.... For Rio Janeiro, a bark, with Lumber from a southern port, reported at $24.... For the River Platte, a British bark, 647 tons, and another, 428 tons, with Lumber from Brunswick, Ga., reported at $25.... For the French West Indies, an American brig, 201 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.... For ports north of Hatteras, a British brig, 115 tons, with Molasses, reported from Arroyo, at $3 75; another, 375 tons, with do., from Matanzas, at $3 50; another, 127 tons, with Sugar, in hhds. and bxs., from Havana, at $4 75 and $1 25; and an American bark, 531 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $5 50.... For New-York, an American bark, 315 tons, with Sugar, in bxs., reported from Havana, at $1.

TOLEDO, April 16.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 80; do. 3 do., $1 52; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 61½; Extra do., $1 71; Amber Michigan, $1 51 spot, $1 53¾ May, $1 57½ June; No. 1 Red, $1 60; No. 2 Red, $1 51. Corn in fair demand and advanced; High Mixed, cash and April, 72½c.; May, 73c.; June, 73½c.; Low Mixed, 72c.; no grade, 71½c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 55c.@56c. for No. 1, 52c.@52¾c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds, $5 75. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—31,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 22 cars reported to arrive, were 1,088 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,075 head, or 475 cars, against 434 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow at yesterday's prices; but few buyers were in attendance; a large number of Cattle were shipped East in first hands; sales of 450 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,047 lbs. to 1,284 lbs., at $5 25@$5 75; 79 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,110 lbs., at $4 75; 257 head Texas Stillers, ranging from 891 lbs. to 1,017 lbs., at $5 20@$5 25; 38 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,071 lbs. to 1,186 lbs. at $5 50@$5 80; 18 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 929 lbs., at $4 25; 50 head Canada Stockers, averaging 760 lbs., at $3 50; 13 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,014 lbs., at $4 70. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,200 head, against 10,800 head for the same time last week. The market was slow at yesterday's prices; good Western Sheep, $6 37½@$7 75. Sales of 400 head Illinois Sheep, ranging from 97 lbs. to 99 lbs., at $7@$7 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,700 head, against 18,900 head for the same time last week. The market was slow, but a shade higher. There was but little stock offering; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 75; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$6.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200, with about 7,000 in pens; market dull, prices weak; sales of good to extra natives at $5 30@$6 40; corn-fed Cherokees, $4 50@$5; shipments, 1,400. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market opened fairly active and steady, closed quiet and weak; sales of fair to good at $5 20@$5 50; choice to extra, $5 60@$6; shipments, 9,500. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100; market moderately active and lower at $5 25@$7 12½ for common to extra; shipments, 1,800.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Cattle quiet and ¼c.@⅜c. higher; very best on sale to-day, 6⅜c.@7¼c.; that generally rated first quality, 5¼c.@6⅜c.; medium or good fair quality, 4¾c.@5¼c.; receipts, 1,005 head; sales, 906 head. Hogs in moderate demand and prices stiffening; sales at 7¼c.@8⅜c.; receipts, 5,329 head. Sheep—Wool quiet at 6c.@8c.; Sheared moderately active at 4¼c.@6¾c.; receipts, 3,320 head.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 16—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for the account, 92⅞@93; United States Bonds, new 5s, 104; Erie Railway Shares, 32¼; New-York Central, 88.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32@32¼.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £13,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £8,000. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 39 per cent., is now 41⅜ per cent. Erie Railway Shares, 32⅞@32¼.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞@93; for the account, 93@93⅛.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¼@32½; do. Preferred, 54½; New-York Central, 89.

FRANKFORT, April 16.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, April 16—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,383,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 59f. 62½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is buoyant. Wheat, 12s. 3d.@12s. 10d. ℔ cental for average California White; 13s.@13s. 3d. for Club do.; and 11s. 7d.@12s. 4d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 40s.@41s. ℔ quarter. Peas, 42s.@43s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅛d. Provisions—Cheese, 74s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 63s. ℔ bbl. for New Mess.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,400 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d.; on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 8⅜d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 8⅜d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8⅛d.; do., do., deliverable June and July, at 8¼d. Provisions—Bacon, 42s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, April 16—5:30 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 9½d.@10d. ℔ gallon. Tallow, 37s.@37s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Evening.—Linseed-oil, £28 9s.@£29 ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Hops, £4@£5 5s. ℔ cwt. for American.

ANTWERP, April 16.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine Pale American.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF

Rich Axminster,
Aubusson,
Indian, Persian,
Berlin, and Holland
CARPETS,

IN ONE PIECE, and in a great variety of sizes and colorings.

They also offer a splendid collection of

French Moquettes,
Axminsters,
Royal Wiltons,
Crossley's Velvets,
Brussels and
Tapestries,

in new styles, at unusually low prices.

A large assortment of

American Moquettes,

in magnificent designs and extra quality, manufactured EXCLUSIVELY TO OUR ORDER.

Extra heavy English OIL-CLOTHS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, new white, red-checked, and fancy CHINA MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, &c.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the above large and elegant stock, which is offered at largely reduced prices from previous seasons.

Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

NEW-YORK DEYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.
ESTABLISHED IN 1819.
No. 98 Duane st., near Broadway,
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th st., } New-York.
No. 610 6th av., near 36th st.,
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia.
Dye, cleanse, and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece-goods; also cleanse window-shades, curtains, and carpets in their usual superior manner. Note—These are our only offices.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (FORmerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of first-class servants, highly recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants, for all capacities, at the German Agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

AT BOOKHAM'S, REMOVED TO NO. 309 4TH av., near 23d st., where they would be happy to supply their old customers and all others, as usual, with first-class servants, country or City.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a very tidy, amiable, capable English girl; can trim, cut, and willing to take her own machine; has best of reference, and particularly desires a permanent situation with a nice private family; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH THE Washing.—By a neat, tidy girl, who understands her duties thoroughly, as chamber-maid; is a good washer and ironer, and a willing and obliging girl; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant young woman; or as laundress; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy girl; is a thorough waitress and a careful chamber-maid; is kind to children and a very obliging girl; has long references from former employer. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for up-state work and waiting, or to assist with washing and ironing and make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Call at No. 1,133 2d av., between 59th and 60th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid or regular laundress in a respectable family; best City reference. Apply at No. 302 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL. Apply at No. 224 West 13th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO FIRST-class Swedish girls together; one as cook; makes bread, pastries, &c.; the other as chamber-maid or seamstress; are both neat, obliging, and thoroughly competent; desire a permanent place, and are willing to take moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS, TOGETHER OR separate; City or country; are first-class servants and thoroughly capable; one as chamber-maid; waitress and laundress; have several years' recommendations for civility, honesty, &c. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—ANY PERSON WANTING A FIRST-CLASS woman and excellent cook call at No. 309 4th av.; can do French and English cooking; meats, games, fowls, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, all kinds of side dishes; excellent baker; undoubted City reference; lady to be seen.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; strictly temperate, honest, and obliging; understands all kinds of cooking and her place as a servant; does not object to the country, and particularly desires a permanent situation; willing to assist with washing, if required. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY SISters in the same family; cook understands good plain cooking, and is a nice washer and ironer; chamber-maid is very neat and orderly, and a good waitress, or would act as nurse; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a good laundress; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOKING, WASHING AND IRONING, OR General House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, a respectful, intelligent, and trusty servant; highly recommended: City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, creams, ices, pastry, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best of reference. Inquire for D., at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it in all its branches; is a good bread and pastry baker; is careful and obliging; City or country; eight years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is a good baker; understands cooking in all its branches, and is willing to assist with the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at 131 West 19th st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; understands pastry, soups, ice cream, and making butter if required; wishes to go in the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 150 West 18th st., over private stable.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED WOman, who understands her business in every branch; is a first-class meat cook, and a good baker and pastry cook; nine years' City reference from last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; is a good baker, and is willing to assist with washing; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; Protestant; understands soups, meats, game, and desserts; five years' reference. Can be seen at No. 140 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS PLAIN cook; willing to go to the country for the Summer; City reference. Call at 709 6th av., in the candy store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer; well recommended. Call at No. 238 East 54th st., two pair stairs back.

COOK AND KITCHEN-MAID.—BY TWO Swedish young women, fully capable of their line of duties; for City or country; have good references as trustworthy, respectful, and obliging. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman; or general house-work; can please in any work of house duties; has good references; City or country. Is at Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook and good baker; is willing to assist in the coarse washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 210 West 27th st., one pair stairs, Room No. 7.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, jellies, and cream; best City reference. Call at No. 641 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD GERMAN COOK AND chamber-maid; City reference. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG Protestant woman with good references. Call at No. 421 1st av., between 24th and 25th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY TRUSTworthy middle-aged American person of refinement as housekeeper, or any position of trust, in a small first-class family; a good home the greatest object; unexceptionable reference. Call or address A. B., care of Housekeeper, No. 45 Park av., corner 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, who has excellent references; wishes a gentleman's house to take charge of during the Summer months. Call or address No. 305 West 39th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART SWEDE GIRL, capable, tidy, and good tempered; makes bread and biscuit; does plain sewing, and is an excellent laundress; has good reference, and is always willing to do her best; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COUPLE TIDY, USEFUL young girls; can do house-work to suit, in City or country; having good references, and wages no object, only steady homes. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French girl speaking English; has lived as lady's maid before; is an excellent seamstress; very good City references; would assist with children. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan young woman as lady's maid; can cut and fit; good hair dresser; good references. Can be seen at Mme. Golard & Co.'s, No. 525 6th av., for two days.

LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—EITHER OF THE work, by a fully experienced and competent girl; is a good cook, and can get up a good dinner; is a good baker; understands laundry work thoroughly; best of reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH THREE years' City reference; capable of taking charge of infants or growing children; would like a place in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH girl speaking English; is neat and tidy; fond of children; would be useful; wait on table; willing and obliging. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIvate family to mind grown children and do plain sewing, or to do light chamber-work and sewing; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Waverley place.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED nurse; can take a baby from birth, with or without the breast; is willing to do plain sewing, and is always temperate; has years' City reference to be seen. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN Protestant Woman as nurse and seamstress; is a thorough nurse and a good seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

NURSE, LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG American girl; understands hair-dressing; is obliging disposition and willing to be useful; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, genteel young French girl; is respectful and attentive to her duties; can operate well and is very obliging; City or country. Can be seen at the Jacquin's Bureau, 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXPErience as nurse; monthly or invalid; best reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress for growing children, or would take care of one baby; best City reference. Call at No. 153 West 52d st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, to take care of an invalid lady and sew; best City testimonials; City or country. Call or address for two days No. 337 East 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WIDOW, TO ATTEND TO an invalid lady or to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 144 West 28th st.; can be seen for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would travel with a family to Europe. Can be seen until suited at present employer's, No. 23 East 44th st., between Madison and 5th avs.

SEAMSTRESS—WISHES WORK OUT BY THE DAY; understands all kinds of family sewing and operating on all sewing-machines. Call at or address No. 335 East 29th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; excellent waitress; understands the care of silver; gets up salads in the best manner; has taken a man's place; very highest testimonials; or will do chamber-work and waiting; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, getting up salads; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 426 West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call or address 137 West 25th st., Bell No. 8.

WANTED—A POSITION FOR WRITING IN A STORE or office, by a young lady just leaving school; satisfactory reference. Call or address No. 519 2d av., second floor.

### MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION, A situation or employment in any place of business where he could practice his penmanship; not afraid of work, and well recommended. Address B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—FOR A SCOTCH Protestant single man, aged twenty-three years, who is a good groom and an experienced driver; can keep harness, carriages, and stables in nice order, and is willing to make himself generally useful; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL AND CAREFUL driver as coachman; is every way capable of taking entire charge of horses, carriages, &c.; would make himself useful at the house if required. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 317 West 57th st., before 11 A. M.; or, inquire at No. 215 Pearl st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG married man, one child, as first-class coachman and gardener; would take charge of a gentleman's place; understands his duties thoroughly; best recommendations for capability, honesty, and sobriety. Address W. G., Box No. 213 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; steady, attentive, and understands his business; country preferred; refers, by permission, to present employer for two years, (giving up stable,) and previous ones. Address Coachman, Box No. 2,548 Post Office, or at stable, No. 22 Lexington av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN AGED THIRTY years, lately landed, who is a good driver and groom; can also wait on table, tend door, lay carpets, build fires, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; has several years' experience, with references of the best from employers, to whom they can refer to; willing and obliging. Address J. H., No. 1,206 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; very best of City reference; will be disengaged on the 28th inst. Call at or address private stable, No. 47 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, married, with excellent City reference; will be found willing and respectful. Call on or address J. P., at Major Green's Riding Academy, No. 9 West 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, perfectly qualified, and having best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 210 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (ENGlish,) married; no incumbrances; City references. Address T. K., No. 464 3d av., in store.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT OF LONG experience in buying, selling, and training young horses; first-class City reference; strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business. Address Coachman, D. Wright's, No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE PROTestant man, with the best of City reference; a good groom and careful driver; no objections to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO CHILdren; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; also plain gardening; will be found a useful and a competent man around a gentleman's place; best testimonials. Address D. K., Mrs. Hynes', No. 625 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH SIX year's reference from his last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Address Johnson, Box No. 235 Times Office.

DRIVER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY married, to take charge of a team of horses and a small garden in the country, and his wife to do general house-work. Call at 208 West 26th st., near 7th av.

FOOTMAN OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, who has excellent references from his late employer in the old country. Address R. K., Hibernia, Morris County, N. J.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A PROTestant man and wife, no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work and gardening, care and drive horses, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant young man, who can drive, take care of horse, milk, do gardening, chores, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as gardener; would make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; has four years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. E., 40 West 10th st.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch man and wife; man as assistant gardener or practical farmer; wife as first-class cook or in any other domestic capacity; excellent references. Call or address No. 175 7th av., top floor.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A GENTLEman about to relinquish his country residence desires to find situations for his gardener and his coachman, both of whom he can recommend with confidence. Address M., Box No. 2,022 Post Office.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN OF long experience, and an easy and careful driver; highly recommended by his present employer. Address W. B., No. 9 East 28th st., for two days.

INTERPRETER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF good recommendations and experience, as interpreter for one or two persons who desire to go to Paris, all parts of France and Europe; best references. Address A. J., care of Mr. C. Pelletier, No. 135 Wooster st.

SERVANT.—BY A FRENCH CANADIAN, AGED twenty-five years, (speaks fair English,) who can wait on table, tend door, clean silver, windows, furniture, blacken boots, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, on a farmer's or gentleman's place; the man is a good hostler and driver; plain gardener and generally useful man; the woman is a competent cook, washer, and ironer, or general servant; are very reliable, respectful, and industrious servants; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE man; understands the general work on a gentleman's place, care of horses, gardening, milking, farming, &c.; sober, steady, and good worker; best of reference. Apply or address 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG man; understands his duties thoroughly as first-class waiter; can furnish the very best City reference from present employer. Inquire for B., at Odell's Swedish Bureau, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address J. J., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A MAN, AGED TWENTY-SIX years, lately landed, who is a thorough worker in all branches done in the old country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; THOROUGHly understands his business; four years' reference from last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 66 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A steady, sober, and reliable Englishman, married, but without a family, to go about 100 miles from this City; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches may address S. H. S., Box No. 158 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-CLASS waiter; if married, a situation could be provided for his wife as cook or house-maid. Parties thoroughly qualified to fill such situations may address Box No. 206, General Post Office, naming references.

WANTED—A MAN (PROTESTANT PREFERRED) as coachman and gardener, and his wife as laundress, a short way in the country; must have no children. Apply from 11 till 12 o'clock to WM. H. POWER, No. 23 William st.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse to take charge of two children; must speak English and bring good references. Apply at No. 23 North Washington square.

WANTED—GILDERS WHO ARE SUPERIOR WORKmen. Apply at No. 577 Broadway at 9:30 A. M.

## AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in equity, we shall expose for sale at public auction and sell for cash to the highest bidder, at the station of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, at Middletown, in the County of Orange, in the State of New-York, on the 25th day of April, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, locomotive engine No. 79 and the tender thereto belonging, and the locomotive engine called Rip Van-Winkle, No. 69, and the tender thereto belonging. The engines will be delivered to the purchasers at such point upon the line of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad as the purchasers may elect, within three days after such sale. The said sale will be without covenants or warranty, either express or implied.—Dated April 7, 1874.
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
JOHN G. STEVENS,
Receivers of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company.

AUCTION NOTICE. AUCTION NOTICE.
$15,000 WORTH OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at residence No. 21 East 20th st., near Broadway, commencing THIS DAY, 10:30 o'clock A. M., viz.: 7¼-octave piano-forte, four round corners; rich, inlaid, and gilt parlor suits; complete bedroom suits, dressing-case, bedstead, spring and hair mattresses; oil-paintings, mirrors, carpets, &c., and every article necessary for house-keeping. All furniture in first-class condition, and only ten months in use. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (FRIday,) April 17, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Silver Stream. Can be seen on Pier —, East River. Also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Maria Cristina. Can be seen at Pier No. 13 East River. Also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, balance steam-ship Baltic, landing on White Star dock. Also, balance Valencia Oranges, landing ex steam-ship Zeolot, on Pier No. 46 North River. Also, 100 bbls. Almeria Grapes, M. Huelin, 2 Crown brand, ex steam-ship.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1874.
BANKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION.—THE UNdersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, on Tuesday, April 28, at the auction salesroom of Jones, Underhill & Scudder, Nos. 7 and 9 Green st., by order of Jas. F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, all the stock of clothing, piece goods, and trimmings belonging to the estate of Geo. A. Hunter & Co., bankrupts. WILLIAM H. VAN VORST, Assignee.

## MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.
Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

LINDEMAN & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CYCLOID, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 14 EAST 14TH ST.

PIANO-FORTES—SECOND-HAND, OF OUR OWN and other makers, comprising grands, squares, and uprights, in thorough order. For sale by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORgans for rent and sale at very low prices.—Hallet & Davis, Steinway, Hazleton, and others; Pianos exchanged. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, MADE BY GRAY, Kimbrough & Co., St. Louis, due Aug. 23, 1874, for $1,107, payable at National Bank of Commerce, New-York. Persons are cautioned against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad st.
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1874.

LOST.—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY mistake from the Woodbine, corner 13th st. and 6th av., on the evening of the 11th inst., a SUBSCRIPTION-BOOK to a monthly publication. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to A. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union square.

LOST—HERRING SAFE-KEY NO. 26,559.—FINDER will be rewarded if he will leave it with advertising clerk, Times Office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874.


### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAGIC FLUTE, [(Italian Opera). Mme. Ilma di Murska, Messrs. Pfluger, Reina, and others.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Nina Varian.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Geraldine Stuart, Mr. Studley.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Miss Ione Burke.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—PANTOMIME AND SPECTACLE—Messrs. Almont, Lovell, Elliott, Mlle. Bonfanti.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF THE LAST DAYS OF PARIS. Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour.

ROBINSON HALL.—ART ENTERTAINMENT by Prof. Cromwell.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—ANTIQUITIES, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.


### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY-TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

### NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.


*For the convenience of our readers, and at the request of large numbers of our subscribers, we shall publish* BRET HARTE'S *story* COMPLETE *in* THE TIMES *of Sunday next. All the copies of last Sunday's paper are sold; and as we cannot supply the first chapter separately, we shall issue the whole story in one number. We shall also publish a double supplement, full of news, political, dramatic, and literary. Advertisers are requested to send in their notices early.*

Senator CARPENTER introduced yesterday a resolution for the recognition of belligerent rights in Cuba. That Mr. CARPENTER has done this in good faith we do not doubt, but unfortunately there are some very suspicious circumstances connected with it. Last week we heard that a "move" was to be made in behalf of Cuba, and that an article had been "fixed up" for that invaluable "Government organ," MURTAGH'S Washington *Republican*, in aid of it. This effort of the Muses appeared on Monday, and orders were sent on yesterday to New-York to buy gold. The Washington "organ" urged Congress to recognize the Cuban Republic, and said, "It may be inferred that the President will lose no time in giving effect to such a resolve." The chief engineer of the movement appears to be CASEY, of Louisiana, who is said to own half a million of Cuban bonds, and to have two millions more ready for distribution in quarters where they will "do the most good;" after the fashion of OAKES AMES. The whole affair is a very ugly one, and Congressmen would do well to keep clear of it, especially when they remember the practical effects of Cuban recognition. It would give Spain the right to search our vessels on the high seas for contraband, as we searched English vessels; and the exercise of that right would very soon bring on a war between the United States and Spain. Is it desirable to plunge into such a muddle as that to please the Cuban bondholders?

"Hope deferred" is still the net result of the Sanborn investigation to those who have followed it with the desire of finding out exactly who originated the miserable contracts, and why they were made. Our readers will remember the melancholy story of Mr. KELSEY, Ex-Congressman from this State, who had a contract from which he could make nothing. He made it quite plain that the Secretary of the Treasury was not ignorant of the motive or intended operation of the contracts. And yesterday came one JOHN L. PENDERY, who seems to have gone the rounds of something very like a "circumlocution office" in pursuit of an opportunity to collect a large sum from the Kansas Pacific Railroad, jointly for the benefit of the United States and himself. He went to Mr. BOUTWELL, who sent him to Mr. BANFIELD, who made some mysterious reference to the "railroad influence," assented to the contract, but never prepared it; so Mr. PENDERY went to Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. RICHARDSON said, rather absurdly, that he would speak to the President about it, but the witness is satisfied he never did; and then the witness went to Gen. BUTLER "in a confidential way," and the General told him it was "too big a thing." And so it was for PENDERY; but not, evidently, for SANBORN. Mr. PHELPS, we perceive, added to the general confusion by confuting some statements of COUGHLIN, one of SANBORN'S men. Perhaps it will be all cleared up when Mr. BOUTWELL makes a speech, which is announced, in the Senate. One thing is promised for the Ex-Secretary, however, which we doubt. It is promised that he will justify the course of the Government. We should like to believe it, but we cannot.

Louisiana affairs occupied the attention of the Senate yesterday, to the exclusion of nearly everything else. One argument in favor of an election under an act of Congress is that a State election law places it in the power of KELLOGG to absolutely control the result of an election held under it; and here comes in a characteristic incident. It seems that the Legislature has repealed this law, and then repealed the repeal. The first act—*i. e.*, the repeal—has been approved; the second is in the Governor's pocket, and may be approved at any time before the next meeting of the Legislature. Senator MORTON made a strong constitutional argument against Mr. CARPENTER'S bill, but it is evident that the trickery of the Kellogg politicians does not increase the strength of the opponents of the bill.

It appears that the New-York City and County Consolidation bill is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee. We trust that Mr. PRINCE and his colleagues are prepared to estimate the intrigues which are being made by the Supervisors to defeat the bill at their proper value. The report on the bill should certainly be made not later than Tuesday, and even then it will require a good deal of vigilance on the part of its friends to prevent the bill from being crowded out during the remaining eight days of the session. It cannot be too earnestly urged upon the Assembly that a failure to pass this bill will be considered in this City as a betrayal of the cause of reform.

Another bill which seems in danger of being lost sight of in committee is that providing for a reduction of the taxation of the year. The Assembly Committee on Cities have had time enough to satisfy themselves about the character of the bill, and every fresh hour it is delayed involves a serious danger to the party as well as to the public. To refuse to provide means to lighten the local burdens of New-York tax-payers would be a more serious blow to the good name of the Legislature than a multitude of jobs. The City cannot and must not be asked to pay a tax rate of 3.40 per cent.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, a sample case came up of the way in which property-owners are robbed by swindling contractors, and of the entire absence of checks provided by the Department of Public Works against such abuses. The assessment-lists brought up for confirmation related to the regulating and grading of Seventy-ninth street from Fifth avenue to the East River. It appeared from the complaints of property-owners, confirmed by the reports of surveyors, that the work had been executed in total disregard of the terms of the contract, but that the Inspectors of the Department of Public Works had, nevertheless, certified that the work was "properly completed." The Controller and Corporation Counsel concurred in the opinion that this mode of doing business ought to be stopped, and accordingly refused to confirm the assessments till some practical remedy should be found for the injustice of the case in question.

Whenever anybody in one of the Southern States imagines that he is, or ought to be, a Governor, he instantly requests that the army of the United States shall be forthwith dispatched to make good his pretensions. Gov. KELLOGG did it in Louisiana, and, encouraged by his success, his example was imitated by Gov. DAVIS, in Texas. Now we have Gov. BAXTER, of Arkansas, in trouble, and asking for the assistance of the President. In our judgment, the proceedings against Gov. BAXTER, and the decision against him, are wholly unwarranted by the facts and the law, but we must cordially approve of the action of the President in declining to take any part in the quarrel. His conduct in this matter has been marked by the same good sense which he displayed in the Texas affair. Both sides called for the armed intervention of the United States in both cases, and in both it was peremptorily and properly declined. There is no reason why this Arkansas trouble should not be peaceably settled in the courts, as the President advises. Certainly there is not enough in it to justify any general disturbance either of the State or nation. BAXTER and BROOKS will be held equally responsible by public opinion in the State and out of it for the preservation of the public peace, and the talk we hear about taking or defending the State-house is mere bosh.

Everybody having the best interests of the State, but especially of the Republican Party, at heart, will be delighted when the Senate agrees to the amendment of the Assembly naming April 30 for the final adjournment of the Legislature. It is now certain that by that time the necessary Appropriation bills will have been passed, and there will be no excuse for any further prolongation of the session. Rapid transit, it appears, must wait until another year, and this question is almost the only one of importance which has been left undecided. If the Legislature will adjourn on the day now named by the Assembly, the chances are that we shall be able to present a generally creditable record to the people of the State. Mr. HUSTED, the Speaker of Assembly, has made an excellent record for himself, and has fully justified the promises of his friends. We hope he will continue to do good service during the remainder of the session.

The budget which Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE last evening laid before the House of Commons was one with which British taxpayers will hardly find much fault. It showed a surplus of £5,492,000, or, in round numbers, twenty-seven millions and a half of dollars. This snug sum the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to distribute in reducing the income tax a penny in the pound, freeing sugar from duty altogether, reducing the national debt, and relieving local taxation, keeping a couple of million of dollars for contingencies.

### THE SITUATION.

The recent action of Congress on finance discloses the possibility of very great changes in the composition of parties before the next Presidential election. In the Senate, the vote was by no means divided along party lines. On the contrary, each party was cut nearly in halves. In the House, the Democrats who voted were almost exactly divided. The Republicans gave 103 votes for the bill, and sixty-three against it. The little band of Liberal Republicans were three for the bill and one opposed. The vote was still more remarkable if considered with reference to the different sections of the country. In the Senate, of course, this division is not a very accurate representation of the division in the country, because the number of Senators from each State is the same and is arbitrary. But in the House the vote no doubt fairly indicates what the members consider to be the present opinions of their constituents. In the House there were 140 votes cast for the bill—not quite a majority of the whole number of members. Of these 140, 124 came from States west of the Alleghanies and south of the Potomac, and only sixteen from States east and north of those boundaries. But while the East and North only gave 16 votes out of 140 for the measure, the West and South gave 34 out of 102 against it.

The general inference from these facts is not very difficult to make. If the financial issue should become the controlling one in the next campaign, the present organizations would go to pieces, and new ones would be formed from their fragments. Of the new organizations, the paper-money party would have substantially all its strength in the West and South, and most of it in the extreme West and extreme South. The East and North—using these terms with reference to the boundary lines we have already indicated—would be almost solid for the party that favored a gradual return to specie payments, and they would have a very strong reinforcement from the other States. The division of sentiment and of political leaders, as they are now known, would be such that, if the financial issue was a very important, but not a necessarily controlling one, the party that favored resumption would stand a very good chance of carrying the country. In any calculation of this kind, great allowance must be made for the influence of a warm and strong discussion of the issue. This is evident from the history of the campaign of 1868. Before that campaign was actively opened, all the surface indications might have led a careless or hasty observer to think that the current of popular opinion was with the repudiators. The clamor was on their side. They had many plausible grievances with which to excite the minds of the unreflecting. The relative wealth of the bondholders, the onerousness of taxation, and the prejudice against the foreigners who held the bonds, were all in their favor. Moreover, the greenbacks, with which they proposed to "pay" the bonds, were very popular. Apparently they served all the purposes of money. It was a taking "cry"—"One currency for all," and those who used it found it very easy to raise a good deal of excitement and to procure imposing "demonstrations."

But when the issue came to be discussed, there was a very great change. The force of reason, of honesty, of good faith, and of the highest kind of patriotism, which holds the honor of the country above all other things, was on the side of the Republican Party. The "silent vote" was called out. The ringing words of the noble and lamented FESSENDEN, "Repudiate the repudiators," found a response long after the mean sophistry of the repudiators themselves had died out. The common sense of the country, always an element almost beyond calculation in our elections, and especially in our more recent ones, rejected the cynical and fallacious appeals that seemed so plausible until they were answered. The victory for the right was not an easy one, but it was decisive.

These things must be borne in mind by those who undertake to forecast the result of such a contest as that which inflationists, many of them, in both parties, from sheer demagogism, are trying to precipitate. We have no doubt that if such a contest is brought about, the inflationists will go to the wall. We do not believe it can be made a sectional struggle, or that it can lead to anything more than a temporary and illusive advantage for the inflationists. Those, in Congress or out of it, who are guided by principle, will not need to consider the probable effect of their course on their political fortunes. But those who are guided by such considerations alone, would do exceedingly well to look over the whole ground before embarking in a political movement on the side of irredeemable Government money.

### AID FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Some weeks ago a meeting was held in this City to devise ways and means for aiding the centennial. Committees were appointed, large promises were made, and there was much pretense that a vast deal was about to be done. Since then the public have not heard of the matter.

This great undertaking cannot be neglected any longer. This City cannot afford to ignore the centennial. To do so is to admit that we are consumed by a small jealousy of Philadelphia, which we are sure is not the fact. So far as any one locality can derive advantages from the exhibition, New-York will stand quite equal with Philadelphia. The crowds will gather here rather than there, and take a run over to the show as they would to see Central Park. Taking the wholly selfish view of the subject, New-York is vitally interested in making the affair a success. The exhibition will crowd our hotels, quicken our trade, and bring us large profits. In all these respects the Metropolis will not be behind Philadelphia. But this is not the view which can now be decently taken. If the centennial were sure to be a direct and severe damage to the local interests of New-York, our citizens would still be bound in honor to extend it all possible assistance. The faith of the nation is pledged to the undertaking, and it is quite certain that these pledges cannot be fully redeemed if New-York does not move in the matter. The City, by the action of some of its leading citizens, and the State, by the action of the Legislature, are, moreover, both committed to the enterprise. It is a disgrace to both that nothing has been done.

We print this morning an address to the people of the State from Mr. JOHN WELSH, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, which shows how little is required of us. The total estimated sum needed to make the exhibition a success amounts to $10,000,000. In Philadelphia and Pennsylvania $4,000,000 have been raised. Subscriptions to the stock have also been made by individuals in many of the States. We are not informed of the exact amount of these subscriptions, but it may be safely assumed that one-half the required sum has already been secured. Therefore it remains for the people of the United States to raise about $5,000,000 in order to insure that the centennial shall not be a failure. In this work the people of New-York, and especially of the City, should take the lead. It is a waste of time to wait for Congress to appropriate the needed money. It is doubtful whether Congress will pass such a bill. The propriety of Congress doing so is still more doubtful, while the necessity for such action is by no means apparent. The people can easily raise the amount, and they should do it. In the remote States of the South and West subscriptions would probably meet with little pecuniary reward, and cannot be expected to be large. In New-York, on the other hand, many classes will find them a profitable business investment. Our hotels, theatres, and all interests depending upon strangers for support cannot place moderate sums of money where they will do more good.

But let our people, taking a broader and more generous view of the matter, remember that we are pledged as a nation to this enterprise. The acts of Congress and the proclamations of the President have committed us, whether we intended it or not, to an international exposition. It is too late to say that we will make it national only, and thereby save a few dollars. It must be international or nothing. If we act upon the penny wise and pound foolish theory, which has lately become popular, what shall we do with the nations which have already accepted the invitations, which they understood were tendered them, and which there is no doubt were tendered? These nations are Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Liberia, Ecuador, the Argentine Confederation, Chili, Mexico, Hayti, and the Sandwich Islands. With this array of nations already at our door, we cannot avoid an international exhibition without national disgrace. Since, then, we must have it, let us set to work at once to make sure that it shall be a creditable one. We hope that the appeal of Mr. WELSH will receive the attention it deserves from the citizens of this City. The time for argument being past, let us now have the action which is necessary for success.

### OCEAN PERILS AND HOME COMFORTS.

The evil star of the French Transatlantic Company is in the ascendant. In the beginning of December last the *Ville du Havre* went down; about the end of January, the *Alexandre Lavallée*, sent out to take the place of the *Ville du Havre*, went ashore in a fog at Southampton, Long Island, and still lies there imbedded in the sand; on the 2d of April the *Europe* was abandoned in mid-ocean; and a fortnight later her sister ship, the *Amérique*, is reported sunk off the coast of Brittany. The series of misfortunes which happened to the White Star line about a year ago is far outrivaled by this run of bad luck. In fact, a succession of disasters so unprecedented almost disarms criticism, and makes sympathy with the unfortunate company the uppermost feeling in the public mind.

Still, in the interests of public safety it is impossible to avoid making some unfavorable comments on the total loss of three ocean steamers within so short a time. It is the opinion of competent judges of such matters that the collision with the *Loch Earn* would not have proved fatal to a ship stanchly and soundly built; it seems beyond all question that the sinking of the *Europe* was due to the dangerous weakness of the central sections of that vessel; and whatever may be found to be the immediate cause of the foundering of the *Amérique*, it is certain that she leaked so much on her last voyage to New-York as to compel the local underwriters to shift her rating one grade below that at which it had been established after her recent lengthening and refitting. The fact that all three vessels had been lengthened does not prove that the addition of new sections to an iron ship is necessarily fatal to her strength and stability. It indicates, however, that this process is very apt to interfere with the due proportion between a ship's dimensions which is necessary for perfect seaworthiness, and it suggests the conclusion that lengthening is frequently performed with a degree of haste and carelessness in the choice of new materials absolutely inconsistent with the strength of the completed fabric. We suspect it will be found that, of all places in England, the ship-yards on the Tyne are most remarkable for rapidity of work, inferiority of materials, and cheapness of construction. The experience of the French line in that market is certainly not calculated to improve its reputation, and as American-built steam-ships come to be tested by the wear and tear of ocean travel, ship-owners will, probably, be driven to the conclusion that the dearest article is considerably the cheapest in the long run.

In all the history of ocean voyaging, we do not think that there has been so disastrous a Spring as this to ships of all classes. The list of sailing-vessels lost or disabled is too long to recount. Passenger-carrying steam-ships have been lost, or suffered narrow escapes from loss, in all parts of the world. Since the beginning of March there has been one wreck attended with great loss of life in the Pacific, two in the Mediterranean, and one off the coast of Africa. Apart from the disasters which have attracted public attention, the following Atlantic-going steam-ships have run serious risks during the last few weeks: The *Ohio*, from Bremen, put into Falmouth with a broken shaft; the *Wisconsin*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown partially disabled; the *Silesia*, from Hamburg, arrived at Southampton in a dangerously leaky condition; the *Herder*, from Hamburg, sprang a leak, and had her boats carried away; and the *Nederland*, from Antwerp, put back to Queenstown with her cargo shifted and her boats gone. Finally, this same *Nederland*, after being refitted and just ending her voyage to Philadelphia, goes ashore on the Brigantine Shoal, but, having had her passengers transferred at Queenstown, fortunately adds nothing to the loss of life from the season's shipwrecks.

This appalling series of calamities, great and small, is not calculated to stimulate a rush to Europe this Summer. The panic, and the general desire to economize, have already had their effect in inducing people to stay at home. People who have money enough to throw away in European capitals may possibly pay some heed to the suggestion that we need all the money that can possibly be spent among ourselves this season. The annual journey to Europe is getting to be rather a commonplace performance, and fashion might for once co-operate with public interest in distributing the host of seekers after health and pleasure among the mountains, lake-sides, sea-beaches, and spas that exist in such profusion throughout the Union. We trust that our hotel-keepers will take the hint in time. They have a splendid opportunity this year for securing a permanent title to public support. Could the American Host of the rural hotel only get a firm hold of the idea that enhanced comfort to his boarders means the advancement of his own interests, there might be some hope that the unlovely painted barracks with which we are all too familiar might gradually put on the attraction of a temporary home. He would, for example, at a time like this, set himself down to consider what is the lowest tariff he can devise to meet the diminished means of his customers; then he would engage his cooks and waiters at wages on which they can live, and on the distinct understanding that any gradation of service to the amount of fee extracted would result in immediate dismissal. Next, he would make up his mind to lessen the variety of his dishes, and to try the effect on his guests of plain food of the best procurable quality, and cooked in the most wholesome manner. Bedrooms of irreproachable cleanliness, laundry charges not incompatible with ordinary incomes, and a reasonable degree of civility exacted by precept and example from all grades of servants, clerks not excepted, would work wonders in effecting a needed transformation in the hotels of American pleasure resorts.

It may be considered Utopian to invite the City authorities to do something to make New-York pleasant during the Summer. As nobody worth trusting will relieve the Police Board of the responsibility for cleaning the streets, suppose that body should try to wipe out a little of the justly-increased odium of the past by spending their $80,000 a month in keeping the City sweet and wholesome during the Summer. As we have frequently pointed out, many people fly for relief from New-York to places which are a good deal less endurable in the dog-days. It ought to be possible to make the great highway to the parks something more than a trap for horses by the time the Summer sets in. Altogether, with a pre-existing disposition to stay at home, we can utilize to some good purpose the public scare arising from recent ocean disasters, if everybody concerned would only perform creditably the work that lies nearest to the hand.

### A WAR OF THE FOOTLIGHTS.

The jealousies of the stage sometimes assume an extraordinary degree of bitterness. They do not often, perhaps, arrive at the tragic intensity of that famous rivalry which culminated in the bloodshed and death of the Astor place riot. Actors, nowadays, do not wreak their envy on the field of honor, nor do actresses seek consolation for wounded vanity by poisoning their rivals. But they are not always, it seems, above attempting to win their artistic reputation by means which are scarcely less cruel than poison. A curious case was heard the other day in London, which suggests possibilities of this kind beyond the conception of the unsophisticated play-goer, who imagines that all the applause and all the disapproval of the play-house are as genuine as his own. The case, moreover, has an additional interest for American readers from the fact that the two principals are well and not unfavorably known to our own theatrical public. The plaintiff, Miss KATE SANTLEY, who brought the action against certain persons for conspiring to injure and oppress her in her professional career, will be remembered as having appeared here in that class of drama which formerly made its home at Niblo's Garden, and which depended chiefly on physical attractions for its success. Miss SANTLEY was well received, and in the walk of art which she had chosen did not suffer by comparison with any of her predecessors. On the other, Mme. ROSE BELL, who, though not exactly a defendant, was supposed to have incited the defendants in their attack on Miss SANTLEY, was one of the *prime donne* of bouffe who opened Mr. GRAU'S first season with the highly-seasoned gayety of "Génévière de Brabant."

The charge was that one CARLO and a number of others, at the instance and in the interest of Mme. ROSE BELL, had conspired to hiss Miss SANTLEY systematically whenever she appeared at the Alhambra where she was then engaged. The result of this disinterested criticism was "to affect the plaintiff's health" and—an injury less tangible to the judicial mind and more difficult to estimate in damages—"nearly to break her heart." Moreover, "on different occasions, when she had left the stage, she had nearly cried her eyes out." And all these direful results she traced to the fact that a number of Mme. ROSE BELL'S admirers had chosen to make geese of themselves for the purpose of freeing their idol from the inconvenient rivalry of Miss SANTLEY'S charms. In short, it was a renewal of the contest which Mistress OLDFIELD and Mistress BRACEGIRDLE waged a century ago for the sovereignty of the stage, and the battle was doubtless none the less bitter because the Alhambra is not exactly Drury Lane.

The testimony was conflicting, and it seems to have been impossible to bring home the charge of conspiracy to the persons accused. And with all the sympathy which we must naturally feel for the fair and heart-broken plaintiff in such a case, we do not know if the stage would not have suffered by any verdict tending to curtail the divine right of hissing, unhappily nowadays almost a lost art. The action of the defendants, if they were guilty, was certainly base and unmanly. But on the other hand, it must have been difficult to prove that they were *not* actuated by a conscientious impulse of artistic disapproval. Perhaps a better way than going to law would have been for Miss SANTLEY'S friends to organize a vigorous and eloquent *claque*, which would have drowned the sibilant malignity of the ungracious CARLO. That is certainly one of the things which they manage better in France.

### A STRANGE TALE.

If we are to credit the story of one MEADER, a member of the Senior Class of the High School, Cincinnati, the city of the unimaginative pork-packer has suddenly become the paradise of the kidnapper. The youth in question is in his eighteenth year, is the son of the oldest officer in the Municipal Police force, and, from the character which his parents give him, is one of the last persons in the world who could be suspected of perpetrating a joke. Recently, on a Tuesday morning, it seems that Mrs. MEADER, the mother of the youth, "quite accidentally" discovered under the street door a missive, of which this is a copy:

Beware, you have enemies on your track, who are trying to ruin you. They have laid a plot to take you to-morrow while you are on your way to school. Do not go. Beware! A FRIEND.

The father was in the house at the time of the discovery, and offered to accompany his son to the school-house, but the latter would not consent to put him to so much trouble. According to the statement subsequently made by himself to a reporter, young MEADER, in starting out, took a different road to the one he had been accustomed to take. After tripping along gayly for a few minutes, his attention was attracted to a lady in a carriage, whom he thus describes: "The lady was young, apparently twenty-four or twenty-five, dressed in black silk, of fair skin, and black hair hanging in curls down her back." He had no sooner noticed her than she called him to her side, and requested to be shown the way to one of the city hotels. The manners of the young lady were exceedingly agreeable, so much so, indeed, that the youth readily set himself to the task of giving her the required information. Just at this point, four masked men mysteriously arose from behind, and having dexterously seized and gagged the youth, in an instant placed him beside the young lady. No sooner had this much been successfully accomplished than the former promptly relapsed into a state of insensibility. When restored to consciousness he found himself extended on the ground, in an open field, a considerable distance from home. Here we will let him tell his own story in order not to spoil the romance:

"When I awoke I was lying near the bank of a small stream. I felt strange as well as frightened, and shouted I know rather loudly for a long time. At length I went down and washed myself in the water, when a man saw me and came to me and asked me what was the matter. I told him as well as I could. I asked him what hour it was and what day it was, and he said it was between 1 and 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Where I found myself was about a mile from Miamitown, not in sight of any house, and in the back part of the field which fronted on the Harrison pike. Those who drugged me with chloroform, or whatever it was, must have carried me across the field, and left me for dead where I woke up. I can't understand it. The farmer who came to my relief took me to his house and gave me some refreshment."

The father and mother were of course thrown into a distressing state of anxiety when the son did not return home at the regular hour on Tuesday evening. They believe that the outrage was committed by enemies of theirs, who took that means of "squaring an old account," and the residents of Cincinnati generally would, doubtless, concur with them but for the slanderous persons who respectively fill the positions of teacher and assistant teacher in the High School. Their insinuations, it must be confessed, have a tendency to divide public opinion in respect to the case. If they are to be believed, young MEADER'S story will have to be considered a simple fiction from beginning to end. They say that he has been a plodding sort of boy, that he has been more ambitious than clever, and that finding his chances for graduating during the present term becoming smaller every day, he had relapsed into moodiness, and that, "without being aware of the fact," he had worked himself into the belief that he had been seized and spirited away to the field in which the farmer had found him. The teachers add further, that the youth had of late absented himself a good deal from school without the knowledge of his parents.

Now this elucidation of the mystery might serve very well if the father of MEADER happened to be other than a Police officer of twenty years' standing. But the fact is the old man's pride has been touched in a double sense—first, at the insult to his boy, and again at the summary way in which his theories as a detective have been disposed of by the school teachers. As a consequence, he continues firm in his belief that there has been foul play, and he is at present, without doubt, eagerly engaged in hunting for a clue that will lead to the arrest of the pretty young lady and her masked accomplices. Judging from the way in which detectives usually work out theories, we should not be at all surprised to hear that some Cincinnati belle, answering to young MEADER'S description, had been pounced upon and borne off in triumph to the Police station.

### OBITUARY.

REV. THOMAS CARLTON, D. D., OF ELIZABETH, N. J.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Carlton, City Treasurer of Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday morning, at his residence in that city, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, having discharged the duties of his office up to Saturday last. Dr. Carlton was a native of Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y., and was sixty-four years of age at his death. When twenty-two years of age he was received into the ministry at the Genesee Methodist Episcopal Conference, in which he labored for twenty-three years. During this period he officiated successfully for thirteen years as Pastor. He was a Trustee of the Wesleyan Seminary, of the Syracuse University, and of the Genesee College, and was distinguished for his liberality in the support of benevolent objects connected with the Methodist Church. He was elected a delegate to the General Conference in 1843, and was connected with the Methodist Book Concern up to 1872. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, and was one of the Directors of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

### PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

There is one mode of prevention of such cases as "Mary Ellen's," which has not been much considered by the press—that is a close supervision of the Commissioners of Charities over the children they "put out." This can be readily obtained by the appointment of a competent agent to visit the young children who have been placed in situations by the board. It is not necessary that such an agent should personally see every one of these children; but the fact that he may come in to inspect the child at any time, and the sense of supervision and responsibility which the knowledge of his visits produces, will almost certainly prevent cruelty and abuse by employers.

The Children's Aid Society have probably had a larger experience in "placing out" children than any other organization. The children sent to places by this association number now some 3,000 per annum. And yet a case of ill-treatment scarce ever occurs in their field of work. This is in part caused by the publicity of the placing out in Western villages, but it is also due to the system of supervision they employ. The local committees in the country report to the society; the office in New-York corresponds with both the employer and the child, and a regular and efficient agent is employed to visit the homes of the younger children in the West and report to the central office.

The selection, too, of the places being made by committees, chosen by the citizens of the town to which the party of children goes, and approved by an experienced agent of the society, causes the homes to be the best, so that it is much more common that employers are injured by children than children by employers. It is true, also, that the chances for a child's being humanely treated are much greater among Western farmers than among ignorant people in a large city.

There is, however, another mode of cruelty practiced upon children, not so easily reached. Not a week passes in which some child does not take refuge in our lodging-houses, who has been treated almost as badly as "Mary Ellen" by some drunken brute of a father or some cruel stepmother. I have seen a boy with his hair all scalded from his head by hot water which his drunken mother had thrown at him. Some come with bruises and scars and half starved—the victims of their fathers' brutality. A little girl came to our Girls' Lodging house recently, who fled from her mother in extreme terror, and who declared she would go anywhere rather than home. Such cases we often separate quickly from their drunken parents, at the risk of legal prosecution. And yet it would be extremely difficult to get the children to testify against their parents, or to find witnesses if the cases came before a court. The cruelty of drunken fathers and mothers to their children is one of the most horrible and incurable evils among the many evils of this great City. If neighbors only had more courage, and would be willing to come forward to enter complaints when they know of such cases of ill-treatment, they might be much diminished. There are plenty ready to conduct the prosecutions, or to shelter the children, if only those who know of the facts would make complaint. The only remedy thus far seems to be that applied by the children—the running away. And how great this sad exodus of abused little ones from drunken homes is, in a City like New-York, no one knows except those who have to do with the poor.

C. L. BRACE,
Secretary of Children's Aid Society.

No. 19 EAST FOURTH STREET,
Thursday, April 16, 1874.

### THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

WHAT MR. CHITTENDEN SAYS OF THE $97,000.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Mr. Chittenden, the man who "magnetized" De Golyer and McLellan, has arrived, and with his counsel, Mr. Storrs, of Chicago, will attend the meeting of the investigating committee to-morrow morning. The committee, although not intending to examine him this afternoon on account of the lateness of the hour, was so anxious to have a view of the remarkable man who has been described to them in such glowing terms that they had him called and sworn, though he was immediately discharged till to-morrow. Mr. Chittenden is a very large man of imposing presence, and a very plausible and self-confident expression, who might easily deceive men ready to pay somebody for exercising influence with somebody else whom they knew nothing about. He will make a written statement, and will then submit himself to examination. He will state that he only got $1,400 out of the $97,000, and that Kirtland is the man who must be sought by the committee.

Ex-Postmaster Bingham, of Philadelphia, was examined to-day in regard to the contract which he executed in behalf of a paving company of Philadelphia. It has been common talk in Philadelphia and Washington for two years or more that Bingham had made a great deal of money on contracts in Washington, and that a large part of it had been used for political purposes. Mr. Bingham's statement was clear and conclusive. He had executed only one contract, and that was done in behalf of a paving company. The gross profits were about $17,000, which were divided into twelve equal shares and distributed among the members of the company, some of whom are Democrats and some Republicans. Not a penny of the money was paid to anybody for influence, nor was any of it contributed to campaign funds. He testified that on account of the reputation which he had of getting vast sums of money here for political purposes, he had been appealed to by all sorts of people for contributions, and, among others, one or two gentlemen who were anxious to run an organ for the Republican Party in Philadelphia. They represented that they had been recommended in Washington to come to him, and they wanted him to buy out a very large interest in the *Morning Post*. Curiously, enough one of the parties turned out to be the managing editor of Murtagh's *Republican*, who very naturally desired to play an "organ" for somebody besides Murtagh. Murtagh's evil example had even then so impressed him that he thought it right to have a paper supported by paying contracts.

### A QUESTION EASILY SETTLED.

*From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The New-York *Tribune* has lately been saying a great deal about its increasing circulation, insinuating that it is now greater than THE TIMES. The latter paper does not like to blow its own horn, but it gives public notice that the circulation of THE NEW-YORK TIMES is at least twice as great as that of the New-York *Tribune*, or any other four cent paper in New-York, with one exception, and that at all the up-town hotels, and in the most respectable portions of the City, the circulation of THE TIMES is larger than that of the *Herald* even.

This is a bold assertion, and it has the merit of being unequivocal at least. THE TIMES has rarely, if ever, said any more on a question of this or any sort than it has been willing and able to prove. To fortify its present assertion it publishes a list of the sales of each paper, the *Tribune* and THE TIMES, at the different local news-stands, showing the aggregate of the latter's sales to be very nearly twice that of the former. As for the *Tribune's* assertions about its own circulation, THE TIMES declares that they are utterly devoid of truth, and backs up its opinion in this straightforward way: "We will pay over $10,000 to its indigent stockholders, who have not received a dividend for two years past, if we do not prove them to be so."

THE TIMES evidently means business. What the *Tribune* means will be better understood when it responds plainly to this very plain proposition. In language not unknown to people of the Jay Gould stamp, it must either "put up or shut up."

[The *Tribune* has had the discretion to impale itself on the latter horn of the dilemma.]

### THE REASON WHY.

*From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the best and most reliable journal published in New-York City, is increasing its circulation with marvelous rapidity. It now has twice as great circulation as the Tribune, or any other four-cent paper, with one exception, in the City. This is all owing to the fact that it is a newspaper.

# ARKANSAS.

## THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS AT LITTLE ROCK.

BROOKS STILL HOLDS THE STATE-HOUSE—BAXTER PREPARING TO ATTACK IT—FEDERAL INTERFERENCE POSITIVELY REFUSED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 16.—There is but little change in the Gubernatorial muddle. Brooks holds the State-house, which is surrounded by armed men, about 100 in all. They have two cannon. Baxter's head-quarters are still at St. John's College, in the suburbs of the city. He is preparing to retake the State-house. About 1,500 stand of arms belonging to the State are at the Arsenal. Both Baxter and Brooks have made a demand for them, but the demands are refused. Men are pouring in on every train. The city is rather quiet.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED—A MANIFESTO FROM BROOKS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 16—4 P. M.—There is but little change in affairs here. Gov. Baxter still occupies St. John's College, and is making preparations to sustain himself. Mr. Brooks holds the State House with two pieces of artillery and about 100 men armed with improved muskets. He has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, April 16.

*To the People of Arkansas:*

As you will recollect, I was a candidate for the office of Governor at the November election of 1872. That I received a majority of the votes cast for that office has never been denied, even by the friends of Elisha Baxter. I appealed to the Legislature, and asked to be allowed to contest the election for the office of Governor, and my petition, at the instance and by the connivance of Elisha Baxter, who corruptly used his official patronage to bribe members of the Legislature, was rejected, and I was denied not only the right of petition, which the Constitution guarantees to every citizen, but the right to have the question of election investigated or passed upon. The Attorney General asked the Supreme Court for a writ of *quo warranto* against Elisha Baxter, for the purpose of compelling him to show by what warrant and authority he assumed to discharge the duties of the office of Governor. That tribunal declared it had no jurisdiction to hear and determine a contest for the office of Governor, and the cause was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. I then commenced an action against Elisha Baxter under the provisions of the Code, in the manner prescribed by law, for the recovery of the office and the salary received by Elisha Baxter during the time he wrongfully withheld the same from me. I served notice on Elisha Baxter that I would, at certain times and places named in said notices, take testimony in support of my claim. Elisha Baxter, for reasons best known to himself, neglected and failed to appear at the times and places mentioned, and treated the court proceedings with derision and contempt, openly boasting, in public and private speeches and conversations, that he would resist the execution of the judgment of any court of the State with the militia if it attempted to interfere with his discharge of the duties of the office of Governor. Notwithstanding his threats, I continued to take testimony and prosecute a suit for the purpose of asserting my own rights and vindicating your choice at the ballot-box. On yesterday the Circuit Court rendered a judgment in my favor for the office and the salary, and I at once took the oath of office and took possession of the same. Elisha Baxter no longer holds the Executive office, and it is to be hoped that you will join your voice with mine, rejoicing that the man you chose for Governor has at last been duly installed into office. Being in office, it is but fair that I, to some extent, define my future policy, which the adherents of Elisha Baxter will no doubt misrepresent for the purpose of advancing their personal interests and gratifying their own ambition.

For my political tenets, I respectfully refer you to the platform of the reform party, on which I was a candidate in 1872. From the principles therein enunciated I have not departed, and, God helping me, never will. No one man in the State has felt the power of ballot-box stuffers and political thimble-riggers to the extent that I have.

I say to you, that so far as in me lies, the ballot-box and election machinery of the State shall never again be made an engine of fraud and oppression, as it was in 1872. This is a republican form of Government, where the voice of the people should rule, and so far as I am concerned it shall rule from this time henceforth; and so long as I occupy the Executive chair every man shall have the full and undisturbed right to vote as to him shall seem best, and that vote once cast shall be counted as the man that cast it intended it should be. Efforts no doubt will be made by designing men to convey the impression that it is the duty of the people to rally to the standard of a man who, no doubt, will claim he is Governor of Arkansas, who, you all know, was not elected, and who has no more right or claim to the office than any one of you has for the purpose of placing that man again in the Executive office. I say frankly to you that all such attempts will lead to strife and bloodshed, for I shall resist and suppress the action of all mobs that may assemble together under the banner or at the call of Elisha Baxter. No man in the State can regret strife and bloodshed more deeply than myself; but feeling as I do that self-government, rather than self-aggrandizement, is in the issue, I shall employ every means at my command to maintain its supremacy. Elisha Baxter forced me from the Legislature to the courts, and thus far I have patiently borne with the law's delay at all times, feeling that justice would be done me by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. If I am in the Executive office when it is adjudicated that I am not there legally, I will bow my head in silence to the decree of the court, be it what it may. The power that Elisha Baxter used to force me into the courts I will use to make him respect and abide its decrees. To one and all I say, keep quiet and pursue your different vocations. Your services are not needed at the capital to preserve either peace or good order. Should the time come when they will be needed you will be notified in due time through the proper channels.

(Signed,) JOSEPH BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

To-day the attorneys of Gov. Baxter appeared in the Circuit Court and moved to set aside the judgment of yesterday; also, to correct the records of Monday, wherein in appeared that the demurrer in the case of Brooks vs. Baxter was submitted by consent. These motions will be argued to-morrow.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BAXTER.

LITTLE ROCK, April 16.—About dark this evening, Gov. Baxter issued the following proclamation declaring martial law in this (Pulaski) county:

PROCLAMATION.

*Whereas*, an armed rebellion exists in the County of Pulaski against the State Government, and it becomes necessary to employ all the force at my disposal to suppress,

Therefore, by the authority vested in me by law, I hereby proclaim the existence of martial law within said county, and command all persons capable of military duty to assist in the putting down of the said rebellion. During the time that martial law shall thus prevail every infringement of the right of peaceable and, well disposed persons will be severely punished, by whomsoever it may be committed. The utmost respect shall be paid by all persons to citizens not in arms, and to their property, and to that of the Federal Government.

In testimony whereof, I, Elisha Baxter, Governor of the State of Arkansas, do hereby set my hand, the private seal of said State being now not accessible to the Governor of the State.

Done at Little Rock this 15th day of April, 1874.

ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas and Commander in Chief.

Simultaneously with the issuance of this proclamation, the Governor marched from St. John's College with his force of about 200 men, down into the heart of the city; took up his headquarters at Anthony House; placed guards all along the principal streets, completely surrounding the State House with a cordon of sentinels; several companies of military have arrived from outside counties, and every train brings additions. By to-morrow the Governor's force, from present indications, will number 2,000 men. There are between 100 and 150 men at the State House, well armed and with two cannon. The Governor received a dispatch from Attorney General Williams, stating, in effect, that the United States Government would not interfere. The Governor states that this was all he desired, and he promises to put down the insurrection at once.

Last night's dispatches were in error in stating that the Circuit Judge had issued a writ to the Sheriff immediately on giving judgment against Baxter. No writ was ever issued, either then or now. As soon as judgment was rendered, Brooks took the office, and, with a copy of the judgment in his hand, went to the Governor's office, and took forcible possession.

Gov. Baxter's forces have taken possession of the telegraph office, placing sentinels at the door, with instructions to permit no dispatches to be sent or delivered without the consent of the officer in charge.

Gov. Baxter has issued a proclamation to the people of the State, reciting the facts in the case, and stating that it is his intention to retake the State building and establish his authority. He calls upon the people to respond to his aid.

Mr. Brooks has sentinels one square out in front of the State-house. Beyond the tramp of sentinels, who are to be met on every street corner, everything is quiet. The Mayor has ordered that all the saloons be closed.

THE CONTEST AS VIEWED FROM WASHINGTON—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The position of the President in relation to the difficulties in Arkansas about the Governorship of the State is pretty fully suggested by telegrams sent to-day to the two contestants for the Governor's chair. The President holds that the subject is one within the jurisdiction of the State courts to settle, and he has no intention of interference by Federal power, unless it becomes necessary to prevent bloodshed. The difficulties are not very easily understood by such information as can be had here, as the accounts of its origin and purposes do not agree. It is regarded for the most part as a struggle between rival political factions, both of which are equally unscrupulous as to the means employed to gain their ends, and a struggle from which nobody is to profit and nobody is to suffer except the people of Arkansas, whose prosperity is likely to be injured by a disgraceful political contest. The whole subject will, however, be immediately and thoroughly investigated by the Attorney General. It seems to be generally thought that Baxter had been less serviceable to political friends who helped him into the office than they anticipated, and that on this account they have joined hands with Brooks. The merits of the case, if there be any in it, cannot be discovered here.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The reports from Little Rock, Ark., excite considerable interest here, and to-day the Republican members of the Arkansas delegation called on the President and Attorney General to confer with them regarding the troubles which have just assumed so serious an aspect in that State. Both the President and Judge Williams were assured that the question had already been settled in the courts, and that in the view of the delegation this should be the final decision. The following telegram, in addition to that from Gov. Baxter, has been received here:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 15.

*U. S. Grant, President, Washington, D. C.:*

Having been duly installed as Governor of the State of Arkansas by the judgment of a court, I respectfully ask that the commanding officer at the arsenal be instructed to deliver to me the arms belonging to the State now in his custody, or hold the same subject to my order. J. S. BROOKS.

The above, as well as the telegram from Gov. Baxter, was referred by the President to the Department of Justice. After consultation between him and the Attorney General, the following telegrams were sent:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, April 16.

*Hon. Jos. Brooks, Little Rock:*

I am instructed by the President to say, in answer to your dispatch to him of yesterday asking that the United States commanding officer at the Arsenal be instructed to deliver the arms in his custody belonging to the State to you or hold them subject to your order, that he declines to comply with your request, as he is not advised that your right to hold the office of Governor has been fully and finally decided by the courts of Arkansas.

(Signed,) GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, April 16.

*Hon. Elisha T. Baxter, Little Rock:*

I am instructed by the President to say, in answer to your dispatch to him of yesterday, asking for the support of the General Government to sustain you in the efforts to maintain the rightful Government in the State of Arkansas, that, in the first place, your call is not made in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and, in the second place, that, as the controversy relates to your right to hold a State office, its adjudication, unless a case is made under the so-called Enforcement act of Federal jurisdiction, belongs to the State courts. If the decision of which you complain is erroneous, there appears to be no reason why it may not be reviewed, and a correct decision obtained from the Supreme Court of the State.

(Signed) GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

MUCH EXCITEMENT IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 16.—There is considerable excitement here over the state of affairs in Arkansas. Special dispatches to the city newspapers assert that the troubles there result from the late visits of Senators Dorsey and Clayton.

## *CANADA.*

THE RIEL CASE.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 16.—The debate on the Riel question will probably be resumed to-day. A large number of members have announced their intention to speak, so that the division, which will probably result in Mr. Bowell's motion being carried, may not take place until to-morrow.

The North-west Committee sat this morning, and examined Archbishop Tache. The nature of the evidence did not transpire, as the investigation was conducted with closed doors.

THE MOTION FOR RIEL'S EXPULSION CARRIED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 16.—The Commons debate on the Riel question occupied the House the entire day. Speeches were made by Messrs. Masson, Dechard, Jette, Quimet, Taurer, Sinclair, and Desjardins, after which a vote was taken.

The whole day was devoted to the French members, except a short period occupied by Mr. Sinclair, from Prince Edward Island. All French members spoke in English except Mr. Desjardins. Mr. Laurier made a magnificent speech.

Mr. Mosseau's amendment in favor of amnesty was lost by 164 to 27.

Mr. Holton's amendment for postponement till the committee had reported, was lost by 117 to 76.

Mr. Bowell's motion for Riel's expulsion was carried by 124 to 68.

## *CUBA.*

THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN, DOCKERY, IN CUBA.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 16.—Mr. Dockery was convicted and sentenced to death. There are no advices yet as to the result of the appeal to Captain General Concha for a commutation of the sentence. Telegrams from Havana heretofore announcing Dockery's condemnation have evidently been suppressed by the authorities.

*THE IRON WORK OF THE BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS COMPLETED.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—The Keystone Bridge Company completed the iron work on the bridge crossing the Mississippi River here yesterday, and gave a banquet to their employes, some 200 in number, at the Grand Central Hotel, last night, in honor of the event. This work is on the bridge proper, and has been finished two weeks inside the contract time. The approaches will be hastened to completion, railroad tracks laid, and carriage-ways finished as speedily as possible, and the indications are that the bridge will be thrown open to public traffic at a much earlier day than was anticipated.

*COMMISSION ON WALTZ, THE MURDERER.*

HUDSON, N. Y., April 16.—Gov. Dix appointed Dr. Gray, of the Utica Asylum, and Dr. John Ordronaux, a commission to examine Joseph Waltz, the scissors-grinder murderer, as to his sanity. These gentlemen visited the prisoner, at Catskill Jail, yesterday, and passed over an hour with him, and subsequently visited the farm where the murder was committed, and where Waltz's parents still reside. After a consultation with Drs. Mackey, Whitmore, Jewell, and Philips, of Catskill, the commissioners left for Albany, to examine the testimony taken on the trial. They will render their report in a few days.

*THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.*

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day considered the joint resolution of the Legislature of California against any grant of additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and agreed to report and recommend the passage of a bill declaring that said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, by failure to comply with the conditions on which the additional subsidy of $500,000 per annum was granted, to commence last October, has forfeited its right to the same, and is entitled only to the $500,000 subsidy per annum previously granted for a monthly mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan. The bill will simply, declare, as a matter of law, the forfeiture already recognized as a fact.

## *AMUSEMENTS.*

MR. HORSLEY'S CONCERT.

A concert complimentary to Mr. Horsley, musical director of the Church Music Association, took place at Steinway Hall last night. The programme consisted of selections from Mr. Horsley's works, and was recited by an orchestra and by the choral forces of the Church Musical Association. The cantata of "Comus," which, according to the bill, "owes its origin to the admiration of the composer for the poem," occupied about two-thirds of the evening, while an overture, a madrigal and some excerpts from another cantata, called "The Bridal," filled out the performance. The music rendered showed Mr. Horsley to be a thoroughly good musician and a devout student of Mendelssohn, whose symmetrical phrases and suave instrumentation he emulates quite happily; but no portion of his achievements denoted the writer's possession of the creative faculty, and the choicest of language is a worthless gift if one has nothing to say or worth saying. Mr. Horsley's overture to a third cantata ("Euterpe") pleased us most. It is decidedly Weberian in form, and is worked up very effectively. The composer's band and chorus were tolerably proficient; his soloists, as usual, were Mrs. Gulager, Miss Henne, and Messrs. Leggatt and Remmertz.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lotta's engagement at Booth's ends with this week, and, Monday, Miss Neilson begins a series of performances to extend over two weeks. Miss Neilson has just returned from a three weeks' sojourn in California, which has indeed proven an Eldorado to her, judging from the receipts of the California Theatre, in San Francisco. Her New-York representations may be a trifle less remunerative—for the results of her Western campaign are hardly repeated twice in a decade—but we have no doubt they will prove very profitable. Miss Neilson has not acted here in many months; her admirers, however, have not lost sight of her, and it is quite certain she will be greeted back to Booth's, where her American début took place, with much cordiality.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Flauto Magico" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, with Mme. Ilma Di Murska, Miss Canissa, and a full company. Mme. Di Murska's appearance in "Linda," at to-morrow's matinée, will be her last in opera this season.

## *GREAT BRITAIN.*

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE BUDGET.

LONDON, April 17—6 A. M.—The morning journals generally approve the budget. The *Times* points to the fact that the revenue of the coming year is estimated on an unprecedentedly liberal scale, and considers the proposed reduction small in comparison.

## *THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 17—1 A. M.—The winds have veered to north and east over the lake region, with increasing cloudiness, and over the Middle States, with cloudy weather and occasional light rain from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey southward. Clear or partly cloudy weather has prevailed over New-England, with falling temperature, and winds veering to northerly. Partially cloudy weather and occasional rain over the South Atlantic States. Cloudy and rainy weather from the Gulf northward over the Ohio Valley and Missouri. A norther on the Texas Coast. The Ohio River at Pittsburg, and from Evansville down, the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Mississippi at and below Cairo have continued rising.

PROBABILITIES.

*For the Middle States and lower lake region fresh and brisk east to north winds, cloudy weather, and rain will prevail, except over the northern portion of this area partly as snow, which conditions will gradually extend over New-England.*

For the South Atlantic States cloudy and rainy weather and variable winds, mostly from south-east and north-east. For the West Gulf States north and north-west winds and clear and clearing weather, which conditions will extend over the East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Lower Ohio Valley.

For the upper lake region, north-east to south-east winds, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly light rain or snow from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron.

For the North-west, east to south winds, with clear or partly cloudy weather over Iowa and Missouri.

The Cumberland River, the Tennessee, the Mississippi at and below Cairo, and the Ohio at Pittsburg and below Evansville, will continue rising.

Cautionary signals continue at New-Orleans, Mobile, and Jacksonville.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

| | 1873. | 1874. | | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 42° | 48° | 3:30 P. M. | 46° | 52° |
| 6 A. M. | 42° | 44° | 6 P. M. | 45 | 52° |
| 9 A. M. | 50° | 42° | 9 P. M. | 42° | 48° |
| 12 M. | 49° | 47° | 12 P. M. | 40° | 46° |

Average temperature yesterday..........47⅜°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........44½°

*COURT OF APPEALS ORDER.*

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—The following order by the Court of Appeals was handed down this morning.

Ordered, that this Court will take a recess from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of May at 10 o'clock A. M. A new calendar will be made for that session. Causes undisposed of on the present calendar will be put upon the new calendar without further notice. Other causes must be regularly noticed, and notices of arguments filed with the Clerk on or before the 10th day of May.

*MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A MERCHANT.*

JACKSON, Miss., April 16.—Wm. H. Allen, a leading merchant of this city, left his home in his night-clothes yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and the most diligent search in the surrounding country has failed to establish any clue to his whereabouts. The impression is that he has been drowned in Pearl River. A large reward is offered for the body. Mr. Allen had been sick for several months, and latterly his mind was impaired.

*A GERMAN CREMATION SOCIETY.*

A meeting of German residents was held last evening, at Turn Hall, for the purpose of organizing a German Cremation Society, Mr. Frederick Stilsk presiding. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the introduction of cremation was desirable as well in an æsthetic as in a sanitary point of view. He referred to this practice among the nations of antiquity, and offered a resolution to organize a German Cremation Society. The resolution was adopted. Dr. George W. Rachel, as the representative of the Free-thinker's Society, spoke in favor of the restoration of the ancient custom of disposing of the bodies of the dead. Dr. Lilienthal then addressed the meeting, and said that there could be no objection to cremation upon religious or moral grounds. The Secretary of the English society, who was present, stated that a charter was in course of preparation which provided for the establishment of a cremation society, with $50,000 capital, and would be presented to the Legislature before its adjournment. A committee was appointed to confer with the English society, with a view of co-operating with them, and several ladies and gentlemen having signed the roll of membership, the meeting then adjourned.

*PRESENTATION TO CAPT. ALLAIRE.*

Police Captain Anthony J. Allaire, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was surprised yesterday evening by a visit from a number of citizens residing in his precinct, who presented him with a magnificent gold shield as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of the manner in which he performs his duty and protects their property. Police Commissioners Gardner and Russell were present by invitation. The presentation was made by Major Willard Bullard, Vice President of the Republican General Committee. Capt. Allaire responded in suitable terms. Commissioners Gardner and Russell, on being called on, expressed their gratification that the services of Capt. Allaire were appreciated in such a manner by the citizens of the precinct in which he held command.

# ALBANY.

## *THE SUPPLY BILL.*

PROGRESS OF THE MEASURE IN THE HOUSE—WORKING FOR AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT—THE SENATE RESOLUTION AMENDED BY FIXING APRIL 30 FOR CLOSING.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, April 16.—This morning's session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration of the Supply bill. After a long and uninteresting discussion the bill was amended by inserting $2,250 to be paid to Martin Nachtman for expenses incurred by him in contesting his right to a seat as member of Assembly, and $500 was inserted to pay the expenses of the Oneida Indians attending the Legislature, for the presentation of their claims against the State; $1,000 for the benefit of the Fredonia Normal School, and $2,500 for Milton R. Austin, for injuries received while at work on the Auburn State Prison. The bill was then progressed, and made the special order for this evening.

The Senate took up the Supply bill in Committee of the Whole at the evening session. The item of $1,139 to Francis E. Barlow, for legal services as counsel to the Assembly Committee on Cities in the New-York street-cleaning investigation, was made a charge on the State at large, instead of the County of New-York. Mr. Jacobs moved to insert a provision to pay to the Shore Inspector of Long Island his salary from Nov. 11, 1872, to May 5, 1874, the sum of $2,275. Mr. Wood moved to amend that the office be abolished at once. Mr. Jacobs accepted the amendment, and the clause was adopted. The bill was progressed.

THE LUNACY LAWS.

The bill revising and consolidating the statutes of the State in relation to the insane and the management of asylums was passed.

Speaker Husted this morning, of his own motion, called from the table the concurrent resolution of the Senate calling for an adjournment of the Legislature *sine die* on the 24th inst. The Speaker said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: The hundred days named in the Constitution have expired. Within that period this body has made a record, and has earned and secured a reputation second to that of none which has ever sat within these walls. The people and the press, without regard to party predilections, have given to this Legislature the credit of having faithfully discharged their duty, and of having labored to serve and carry on the public interests. But the time for which the people sent us here to represent them has passed away. They now demand that we shall surrender back to them the powers which they have conferred upon us, and that demand cannot pass unheeded. There now lies upon the table of this House a concurrent resolution providing for the final adjournment of this Legislature. That resolution, being privileged in its nature, is now called from the table, and will be read by the Clerk and acted upon by this House during this morning's session, I trust, and if this House shall conclude that, within this month we can adjourn this Legislature, this will have added another wreath to the chaplets which already entwine your brows as a legislative body.

Mr. Batcheller expressed himself as earnestly in favor of an early adjournment, but in order that there might be full time to pass every measure of public importance, he moved to amend the Senate resolution by making the 30th the day for the final adjournment. The amendment was put to the vote and prevailed—yeas 64, nays 55. A vote on the resolution as amended was then taken, and resulted, yeas 84, nays 32. There exists hardly a doubt that the Senate will pass the resolution as amended, so that an adjournment on the 30th may be regarded as certain. Immediately after the passage of the resolution the House went to work with a will and passed a large number of bills before the recess.

TUNNELING EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET.

Mr. Deane introduced a bill directing the City Government of New-York, through the Department of Public Works, to cause to be constructed through the middle of Eighty-sixth street, between the westerly line of Eleventh avenue and the easterly line of Twelfth avenue, a sub-railway, with sidewalks and carriage-way partly in open cut and partly in a tunnel. The act provides that the work shall be done by contract.

WESTCHESTER IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the bills passed was that introduced by Mr. McAfee, giving to the Commissioners of Public Parks exclusive power to lay out, survey, and monument all streets, roads, avenues, public squares, and places within that part of the City of New-York north and east of a line commencing at the termination of the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, at or on the Hudson River, running thence easterly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and a prolongation of said line to the middle of Harlem River, and running thence southerly along the middle of the said Harlem River to the Sound.

RAPID TRANSIT—DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE VANDERBILT CLIQUE.

Judging from the action of the Assembly this evening in regard to Mr. Eastman's bill, the prospects of obtaining rapid transit from the present Legislature are gloomy indeed. Notwithstanding that the bill rubbed through the Committee of the Whole, it was only by a single vote, and only 57 votes were recorded in its favor, whereas it requires a majority of all the members elected, namely, sixty-five, for the final passage of a bill. That Mr. Eastman's bill will receive that number of votes no one here, after the proceedings of this evening, believes, and the feeling is generally that it is virtually dead, and that the Vanderbilt clique has achieved a substantial victory. Several of those who voted to recommend the passage of the bill announced their intention of voting against it on its third reading. The tactics pursued by the opponents of the bill during the debate were of the most contemptible character, and were carried out without the least regard to decency or public opinion. From the first it was evident that their great object was to prevent the bill from being amended, and this they accomplished by steadily voting down any amendment that tended to perfect the act, and by voting in favor of several absurd amendments proposed for the purpose of throwing ridicule upon the bill. Among those latter was one proposed by Mr. Kirk, of New-York, that the act take effect in the year 1990, and another, by Mr. Smith, of Erie, that none but members of the Legislature be furnished with free passes over the road when built. This amendment the Chairman, Mr. Oakley, who seemed to be a very proper manager of the legislative farce that was being enacted, actually put to the vote and declared carried. Of course, when a count was called for not one of those who had shouted yea arose from his seat. It was in vain that Messrs. Prince, Spencer, and others denounced the conduct of the House as disgraceful. The Vanderbilt faction persevered in the course they had marked out for themselves, and continued to the last to make motions of a frivolous character.

The bill was ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Barrow, Bassett, Batcheller, Beebe, Bennett, Berry, Biglin, Blumenthal, Bostwick, Brown, Cauldwell, Chadwick, Comstock, Coughlin, Daly, Davis, Deane, Denniston, Eastman, Farrar, Fish, Goss, Gregory, Griffin, Holden, Jones, Kshinka, Leake, Lockwood, Lynde, Manly, McAfee, McQueen, W. Miller, Oakley, Perry, Persons, Petty, Phillips, Prince, Sanford, Scherman, Sherwood, Sloan, H. Smith, Speaker, C. S. Spencer, Stacy, Sullivan, Sunderlin, Taylor, Vedder, Wagstaff, West, Wight, Worth—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Abeel, Alberger, Alvord, Bardwell, Braman, Bulkley, Burritt, Coffey, Carpenter, Cleary, Donahue, Ely, Foote, Gurnee, Hammond, Hanrahan, Hardy, Hayes, Hazleton, Healey, Herrick, Hiller, Hoag, Houghton, Hussey, Kirk, Landfield, Lawrence, Lincoln, Mackin, Melvin, E. Miller, Morey, Murray, Nice, O'Callaghan, Patten, Philpot, Quinn, Ryan, Schifferdecker, Shattuck, Simon, J. W. Smith, Snyder, G. W. Spencer, Stover, Tewksbury, Thorp, Townsend, Wachner, Weed, Whitbeck, Winfield, B. Wood, P. Woods—56.

THE NACHTMAN-SCHERMAN CONTEST.

Mr. Vedder, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted the majority report in the contested seat case of Nachtman vs. Scherman, awarding the seat to Mr. Scherman. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The Commissioners appointed last year to investigate the charges in regard to the Cornell University have completed their report. The majority, Messrs. Van Buren and Wheeler, offer one report, and Horatio Seymour another, which are not very wide apart in opinion. The Commissioners report that in regard to the safe-keeping of the funds no legal status is required.

*A SAD ACCIDENT.*

A terrible and somewhat singular accident occurred yesterday morning at the morocco manufactory of C. Nugent & Co., in Church street, Newark, N. J. The elevator, somehow, caught at the fifth floor of the building, and Mr. Thomas Fanell, a member of the firm, and a workman named James Collins, commenced jumping on the platform to start it downward. In the meantime the workmen down stairs who had charge of the rope kept paying it out, so that when Fanell and Collins succeeded in starting the elevator it rushed downward with a fearful velocity with the two men standing upon the platform. At the third floor below it stopped so suddenly that the two men were thrown prostrate on the platform. A workman promptly pulled Mr. Fanell off, and it was found on examination that he was dead, although the apparent injuries were very slight. It is supposed the concussion caused by the sudden stoppage of the elevator must have produced death. Collins, who was carried down to the lower floor on the elevator, was badly bruised, and it is feared that his internal injuries will prove fatal. A boy named Frank McTague, who works in the factory, was about to step on the elevator just as it commenced its downward flight. The untimely death of Mr. Fanell has caused a wide-spread feeling of regret among a large circle of warm friends. He leaves a widow and four children.

*ANNUAL JEFFERSON DINNER.*

The annual dinner in honor of Jefferson was given last night, by the officers of the Fifth Regiment, (National Guard,) at the Germania Assembly Rooms. Lieut. Col. Kroeger presided. There were present Gen. Shaler and staff; Albert Steinway, Ex-Colonel of the Sixth Regiment; Ex-Col. Lux, of the Eleventh Regiment; Major Hallen, and the staff and line officers of the Fifth Regiment. The hall was tastefully decorated with a number of flags and military emblems, conspicuous among which was a life-like oil-painting of Jefferson. Gen. Shaler delivered the address of the evening, in which he briefly but humorously reviewed the military career of the gallant Fifth, to which Lieut. Col. Kroeger responded. Several toasts were given and responded to, and the festivities were kept up till a late hour.

## *THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.*

*To the People of the State of New-York:*

It is right that the people of the United States should know that the day and year which closed the century of American Independence—July 4, 1876—will be commemorated with ceremonies expressive of the gratitude and pride of a great nation; and, in accordance with the act of Congress of June 1, 1872, which created the Board of Finance, the following report is made over the signature of the President of the board:

The original law of Congress, enacted March 3, 1871, provided for "the celebration of the Centennial of American Independence by an international exhibition of the arts, manufactures, and natural resources of this and other countries, under the auspices of the Government of the United States."

And the act of June 1, 1872, fixed the capital to complete this great commemoration at $10,000,000, which was by the Commissioners apportioned among the several States and Territories on the basis of population.

Of this sum the State of Pennsylvania alone, aided by a subscription of $100,000 from the State of New-Jersey, has raised in the form of subscriptions to the stock and by appropriations from its Legislature and the Councils of Philadelphia, about $4,000,000, or nearly one-half the amount necessary to insure success. This provision having been made, designs for suitable buildings were approved, and other preliminary and incidental arrangements have so far advanced as to justify an immediate commencement of the work of construction.

The Commissioners have appealed to the Congress of the United States, on the basis of these subscriptions, appropriations, and preparations, to maintain the spirit of the two laws above referred to, and the correspondence of the State Department with foreign powers has induced the Governments of the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Liberia, Equador, the Argentine Confederation, Chili, Mexico, Hayti, and the Sandwich Islands to express their intention to participate, and they have every reason to believe that this appeal to Congress will be generously responded to.

Subscriptions to the stock have also been made by individuals in the States and Territories of Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, Oregon, California, Louisiana, Florida, Maryland, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arizona, New-Jersey, Delaware, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Alabama, New-York, Virginia, Iowa, and Kansas.

Such in brief is the condition of the organization for the international commemoration of the close of the century of American independence.

The City of Philadelphia was selected as the most fitting locality at which to celebrate the birth of American Independence for the reasons:

1. That from Philadelphia the Magna Charta of human liberty, the immortal Declaration, was uttered. The buildings in which the convention sat remained substantially as they were on that historic day; and

2. Of all the points of Revolutionary interest, Philadelphia is the most central and accessible to the whole country. It is the Republic's celebration of its birthday at the very place of its birth.

The Finance Board earnestly urge their fellow-countrymen to keep in mind the great fact that the event to be commemorated is the grandest and most momentous in history, that the commemoration is to take the form of an exhibition of the stupendous progress made by the American people in the first hundred years of their independence, in everything relating to the natural resources of the country and their development, and, especially, its progress in those industries, arts, and institutions which benefit mankind.

How diversified are the objects which must enter into that exhibition—how vast the buildings and the space required to present them with full effect, are suggestions that need only to be mentioned to bring home to every American the colossal magnitude of the undertaking.

Consider for a moment the industries, products, and devices necessary to an adequate expression of the progress of your own State, and the space that will be essential to their full presentation, and you can hardly fail to perceive that your State alone will require an area in the exhibition buildings and grounds equal to that occupied at Vienna by England or France. This is true of not less than ten of the older States. The other twenty-seven States and ten Territories will each of them require space in proportion.

That the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance might be within the reach of every citizen, the Congress of the United States fixed every share at $10, which will be represented by a handsome steel-engraved certificate, executed by the Treasury Department of the Government, and fittingly designed in commemoration of the event. The board in soliciting subscriptions to its stock feel assured that there is a patriotic desire to render the exhibition worthy of the occasion.

Notice is hereby given that checks and drafts can be addressed to the Financial Treasurer, Frederick Fraley, No. 904 Walnut street, Philadelphia, for any number of shares, at $10 each, and certificates of stock will be promptly returned. The International Exhibition will commence on the 19th of April, 1876, and close on the 19th of October, 1876.

The undersigned, President of the Board of Finance, speaking for his colleagues, and, he believes, for the great body of the American people, does not doubt the answer of that people to this earnest appeal. They are not unmindful of the patriotic interest in the Centennial of their own independence, nor of the high duty of honoring it as it deserves. Philadelphia, the scene of the immortal Declaration, not only in the old hall where it was written, and whence it was proclaimed, but in the extensive Park where the exhibition is to be held, sacred as the resort of Washington and the Revolutionary worthies, has given many times her share to the memorial. It is not her celebration—it is the nation's. History has simply designated that city as the spot where the national sentiment can be historically expressed. Every other City and State is inspired by the same sentiment. Every man and woman, North and South, is stirred by the same impulse. All the peoples of the earth are earnest spectators and students of our progress. The work, therefore, is at once national and international. It reaches every class and every interest. It will be the most remarkable comparison and interchange of ideas and inventions, of art and science, of the products of the earth, the brain, and the hands—the most friendly and complete intercourse between the races of all countries in modern civilization. It is impossible to believe that any portion of the American people will hesitate to unite in what is a sacred memory and a sacred obligation.

JOHN WELSH,
President of the Centennial Board of Finance.


The Vienna Gold Medal for piano-fortes has come to America, addressed to Messrs. GEORGE STECK & Co., New-York, whose instruments are thus authoritatively promoted to the place of honor, both at home and abroad, for no other Gold Medal has been given to any exhibitor in the same department. Those who know the intrinsic excellence of the Steck manufacture—and who does not?—will readily coincide with the Vienna experts in their estimate of its conspicuous excellence. It is safe to say that all capable and impartial critics will agree that the International Gold Medal of 1873 could not have been more appropriately bestowed.—*Advertisement.*

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BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Advertisement.*


## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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## MARRIED.

CARMICHAEL—FORBES.—On the 26th of February, at Trinity Church, Shanghai, China, by Rev. Canon Butcher, J. R. CARMICHAEL, Esq., M. D., M. R. C. P., of Chefoo, to ANNA ADELAIDE, daughter of Rev. John Murray Forbes, D. D., of New-York.

CARPENTER—MARQUAND.—In Brooklyn, April 16, 1874, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., Mr. CHARLES L. CARPENTER, of Boston, Mass., to Miss MIRIAM L. MARQUAND, of Brooklyn.

DRAKE—FYFE.—On Wednesday, April 15, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis Lawrence, D. D., FREDERICK R. S. DRAKE, M. D., to KATHERINE ELIZABETH, daughter of the late William Fyfe, all of New-York.

JENNINGS—RODGERS.—On Thursday, April 16, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by Rev. T. K. Conrad, D. D., HENRY D. JENNINGS to FANNIE, only daughter of the late C. W. A. Rodgers.

MACMILLAN—WARRIN.—On Wednesday evening, April 15, at St. James' Church, Newtown, Long Island, by Rev. Samuel Cox, D. D., FREDERICK MACMILLAN, of London, to GEORGIE, eldest daughter of Thomas Warrin, Esq., of Newtown.

QUACKENBUSH—EIDLITZ.—April 15, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., SCHUYLER QUACKENBUSH to HARRIET FRANCES, daughter of Leopold Eidlitz.

SOUTTER—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, CHARLES B. SOUTTER, of New-York, to FANNIE, daughter of the late George Thompson, of Balston Spa, N. Y.

SWEET—LAMB.—On Tuesday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Benjamin D. Hill, HENRY C. SWEET to CARRIE R., daughter of Chester Lamb, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

## DIED.

BARKER.—On Thursday, April 16, MAY, eldest daughter of Wm. H. and Maggie C. Barker.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her late grand-father, E. T. Fountain, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 344 Bedford av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BARBER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 16, WILLIAM BARBER, aged 36 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Club-house, No. 12 University place, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

BARKER.—At Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, April 16, ISAAC O. BARKER, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARTHOLOMEW.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, April 14, Rev. J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, D. D., aged 40 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Redeemer, Newark, N. J., on Friday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CULBERT.—On Tuesday evening, April 14, JARED MOORE, son of Nathaniel and the late Anna N. Culbert, aged 7 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, No. 160 Taylor st., between Lee and Bedford avs., Brooklyn, E. D.

CARLTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., April 16, Rev. THOMAS CARLTON, D. D., in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

CLARKSON.—On the 13th inst., at Philadelphia, ROBERT STEVENSON, son of John W. and the late Susan A. Clarkson, in the 9th year of his age.

COREY.—On Thursday, April 16, 1874, WILLIAM E. COREY, in the 81st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GAINES.—On Wednesday, April 15, of pneumonia, ROYAL ALDRICH GAINES, in the 59th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, Fred. F. Chambers, No. 390 Cumberland st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Huntington for interment.

GRIFFING.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, April 16, 1874, BARTLETT GRIFFING, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 292 Carlton av., at 4 o'clock P. M. Friday, the 17th inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Upper Aquebogue, Long Island, for interment, at which place there will be funeral services in the church, Saturday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILDERSLEEVE.—At Hempstead, Long Island, on Wednesday, 15th inst., Mrs. MARTHA GILDERSLEEVE, relict of the late Nathan Gildersleeve, aged 87 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Seth H. Gildersleeve, corner of Franklin and Centre sts., at Hempstead, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, and at St. George's Church at 2 o'clock.

HUTH.—April 13, 1874, at No. 46 Henry st., New-York City, EDWARD J. HUTH, only child of Julius R. and Louisa Huth, aged 8 months and 6 days.

MARCAN.—On the 14th inst., CLARA EDITH STIRLING, widow of Julien Marcan, aged 36.

☞ Quebec papers please copy.

MOSES.—In this City, April 16, MARGARET W., wife of David Moses and daughter of the late John G. and Margaret W. Tibbets, in the 48th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also the officers and teachers of the Tenth Ward schools, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the United Presbyterian Church, in 116th st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 1 o'clock P. M., Saturday, April 18.

POWERS.—On Tuesday, April 14, 1874, TIMOTHY J. POWERS, in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives, friends, and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, April 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 224 10th av., without further invitation.

RODMAN.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., RALPH BLACKWELL, infant son of Rev. Washington and Henrietta Blackwell Rodman.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Benjamin Blossom, Esq., on Friday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M.

SPRING.—On Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, G. Lee Knapp, No. 128 East 60th st., of pneumonia, ANNA T., daughter of the late Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D.

The funeral services will be held at the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHOTWELL.—On Wednesday, April 15, ALMIRA T. daughter of Dr. A. and Almira Shotwell in the 19th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 224 West 21st st., Friday evening, April 17, at 8 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., Saturday morning, for interment.

☞ Rahway, N. J., papers please copy.

VERMILYE.—Died on the 11th inst. at St. Augustine, Fla., at the residence of John P. Howard, Esq., ELIZABETH DWIGHT LATHROP, wife of Washington R. Vermilye, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation from the Presbyterian Church at Englewood, N. J., on Saturday morning, April 18, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the train leaving New-York from (Erie depots,) 23d st. and Chambers st. at 9:15 A. M. A special return train will leave Englewood at 1 P. M.

WATERS.—At the Highlands, on Friday evening, April 10, Mrs. LAURA M. WATERS, daughter of Charles R. Havens, aged 34 years.

WARWICK.—On Monday, the 12th inst., ISABELLA SHAW, beloved wife of William S. Warwick.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 255 West 41st st.

WILLIS.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, on Wednesday evening, LOUIS H. WILLIS, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Saml. M. Titus, Glen Cove, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10 o'clock train from James slip.

ZIMMERMAN.—At Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 22, 1874, JOHN E. ZIMMERMAN, of New-York, late Vice Consul General for the Netherlands.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Saturday morning, 18th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


**THIS FRIDAY AFTERNOON,**

At 3:30 o'clock, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms,

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**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, April 18, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY, at 12:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 4 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**

The mails for France direct, on SATURDAY, April 18, 1874, will close at this office at 12 M., per steamer Rhein. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

OWING TO A CHANGE IN THE SAILING OF the steamer Baltic, the mails for Great Britain and Ireland will close at this office at 2 P. M., with a supplemental mail at 4 P. M., on SATURDAY, April 18, 1874. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


**THE ROSE OF TUOLUMNE,**

**By BRET HARTE,**

**COMPLETE IN NEW-YORK TIMES**

**SUNDAY NEXT.**

**DOUBLE SUPPLEMENT.**

**LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION**

**IN NEW-YORK.**


FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHOSE addresses could not be found, the undersigned announce that the Alumni of Columbia College will hold a dinner at Delmonico's, WEDNESDAY, April 22d, at 7:30 P. M. Tickets $12, to be had of the Chairman, No. 31 Burling slip.

SETH LOW, Chairman,
WM. H. BUTTERWORTH,
JULIEN T. DAVIES,
J. HENRY WORK,
JOSEPH B. LAWRENCE,
STUYVESANT FISH,
Executive Committee.

The following gentlemen have consented to serve as a General Committee on the occasion:

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES F. DEPEYSTER, | JOHN J. ASTOR, |
| FREDERICK DEPEYSTER, | JOHN R. BURRILL, |
| HENRY JAS. ANDERSON, | HENRY DRISLER, |
| WILLIAM BETTS, | DANIEL D. LORD, |
| WILLIAM MITCHELL, | ABRAM S. HEWITT, |
| JOHN P. CROSBY, | OTIS D. SWAN, |
| HENRY NICOLL, | CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, |
| JAMES EMOTT, | STEWART L. WOODFORD, |
| HENRY B. RENWICK, | COURTLANDT D. FIELD, |
| JAMES W. BEEKMAN, | WILLIAM JAY, |
| R. E. MOUNT, | DAVID LYDIG, |
| EVERT A. DUYCKINCK, | J. A. VAN AMRINGE, |
| GEO. T. STRONG, | JAMES BENKARD. |


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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLOSE OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

**HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,**

FOR MAY, 1874.

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With ten Illustrations.
THE FUR-SEAL MILLIONS ON THE PRIBYLOV ISLANDS. By HENRY W. ELLIOTT.
With nine Illustrations.
HOW THE RAIN COMES. By MARY MAPES DODGE.
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MY MOTHER AND I: A Love Story for Girls. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
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EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.


The May Number concludes the Forty-eighth Volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE. A glance at the contents of the volume discovers the vast wealth of literary and artistic resources wielded by this popular monthly, and shows how much of the world, of to-day and yesterday, can, within the short space of six months, be brought by an enterprising and judiciously conducted magazine within the ken of its readers in shapes the most graceful and picturesque that the best writers of the day can devise, or the pencil and graver of the best artists can depict. During the last half year the reader of HARPER has traveled with the best guides through Northern California and the Columbia region; through the New South; along the South Coast, and through manufacturing districts in the middle of England; through Farther India and into the heart of Africa; on the shores of Lake Leman; among the sea-lions and rookeries of the Farallon group and the fur-seal millions of the Pribylov Islands; and through the picturesque towns and plantations of Martinique and the Bermudas. In literary companionship and historical association he has enjoyed an equally wide and varied range. At the earliest shrine of Methodism he has met the Wesleys and their associates; has sat at the same fireside with Clark and Irving; has fought with the Chevalier Bayard; has moved in that bright circle of literary celebrities which made Edinburgh the British Athens; has followed the checkered career of Goldsmith; has dined and joked with the worthies of Holland House; has mingled with John of Barneveld in the sectional strifes of Holland; has followed the fortunes of the Rothschilds; and, through the gossip of the *Old Stager* and others, has been brought into intimate personal acquaintance with the public men of the last generation. Through elaborate articles, profusely illustrated, he has visited our light-houses and astronomical observatories, has penetrated the hidden regions of the stage, has followed the movements of newsmen, and has seen the workings of the greatest canal in this country. Other articles have exposed the wrongs of seamen, the deficiencies of our asylums, and the causes of our late financial panic; and there has been commenced an important series of popular articles by Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN on "Army Organization in Europe and America." In addition to all this variety, there have been running in the pages of the Magazine two interesting serial novels; a dozen short stories have been among its contents, and a large number of poems, eleven of which have been illustrated; while the Editorial Departments have contained full records of social, literary, scientific, and political progress.

The Forty-ninth Volume will be conspicuous for the variety of its contents and the attractiveness of its illustrations.

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NEW MUSIC!—"MARGUERITE VALSE," GOTTSCHALK, 75c.; "Aida," and "Lohengrin," Chas. Wels, 75c. each; "Sumner's Funeral March," Warren, 40c.; "Fille de Mme. Angot," Lancers and Galop, 35c. each; "Cliquot Galop," 30c.; "Little Maid of Arcadee," 35c.; "My Golden Ship," 35c.; "Sea Hath its Pearls," Tours, 40c.; "Shepherd Boy," Wilson, (four hands,) 50c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, N. Y.


## POLITICAL.

LINCOLN CLUB, SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A special meeting will be held at the Club Rooms, No. 12 University place, on Friday evening, April 17, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother member, William Barber.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.

JAS. J. CARROLL, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Special meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, 8 o'clock, at Fourteenth Ward Hotel, to take action in regard to the intended resignation of Hon. George M. Van Nort, and other important business. By order of THOMAS F. GEARY, President.

RICHARD MCGUINNESS, Secretary.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The proposed sale at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 16, by A. H. Muller & Son, of the Witthaus property, embracing twenty-five lots, located respectively on the Grand Boulevard, Tenth avenue, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, drew out a large attendance of those interested in real estate matters, but the result proved that all present were more interested in watching the market than in bidding upon the lots offered. The auction, in fact, was a failure, for after one lot, 25 by 100.2, on Seventy-seventh street, south side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue, had been sold to Terence Farley for $4,003, the owner of the realty stated that he would make no further sacrifices "*pro bono publico*," and that the sale of the balance of the lots would stand adjourned to May 7. The legal sale of the store and lot No. 112 Wall street, by Messrs. Muller & Son, was announced as settled and the property withdrawn. The remaining business of the day resulted as follows:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of executors, disposed of the premises No. 35 Murray street, and No. 60 Church street, embracing a lot having a front on each street of 25 feet, forming an L, with a five-story and basement brick building covering same thereon, for $26,000, to David Simpson; also the premises No. 12 Union square, east side, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, comprising a lot 24 by about 85, with a four-story brick building thereon, for $46,000, to W. H. Baldwin. The same firm also sold under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Stephen J. Blidack, Esq., Referee, a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 17.3 by 56.3 by 16.8 by 51.7, on West Thirty-second street, north side, 425 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $16,000, to R. Hahlo, plaintiff in the legal action; also, under a similar court decree, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, on One Hundred and Forty-third street, north side, 156.6 feet east of Alexandria avenue, Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward,) for $5,000, to Francis Hensey. The property No. 622 Lexington avenue, offered at an executor's sale by the same auctioneers, was withdrawn, no bids over $34,000, the upset price, being received.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of J. D. Stevenson, Esq., sold four new three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 17 by 100.5, situate on West Fifty-first street, south side, commencing 204 feet east of Eighth avenue, as follows: No. 240 West Fifty-first street, sold for $20,000, to Joseph Agate, second mortgagee; No. 238 West Fifty-first street, sold for $23,500, to N. Niles, second mortgagee; No. 236 West Fifty-first street, sold to same buyer, for $23,750; and No. 234 West Fifty-first street, sold to Jacob B. Marshall, second mortgagee, for $21,500. The same auctioneers also offered at public auction a three-story brick house, with lease of lot, 19 by 67.10, No. 240 Thompson street, east side, between Amity and Fourth streets, (ground rent, $340 per annum,) but the property was withdrawn upon bids amounting to $3,500.

Wm. Kennedy adjourned the legal sale of a house and lot on West Sixty-eighth street, 99.9 feet west of Broadway, until Thursday of next week; and Hugh N. Camp adjourned to the 29th inst. the legal sale of a house and lot on Hammond street, 66 feet west of Washington street. No other business was transacted. In reference to the sale of lots at Rye, Westchester County, by Dingee, Porter & Co., yesterday, a report as to result will be made to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are as follows:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Neilson, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 15 by 52.10 by 15.4 by 51.10, No. 34 John street, south side, 22.2 feet east of Nassau street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.2 by 100, on First avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of Eighty-eighth street.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Referee, of the building, with 101.10 by 23.8 by 99.9 by 23.8, No. 228 Pearl street, south-east side, between Fletcher street and Burling slip. Also, mortgage sale of nine lots, together in size 222.3 by 100, with frame building thereon, situate on East One Hundred and Ninth street, south side, 202.3 feet west of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, at Sibery's Hotel, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. S. Marshall, Esq., Referee, of seventy-one acres of cleared and eleven and three-quarter acres of wood land, located in the town of New-Rochelle.

By Chas. H. Meeker, at Nyack, on the Hudson, at the York House, at 12 M., Supreme Court sale of the three-story stone house, with three acres of improved land, situate on Franklin street, north-west corner of Sickles avenue, Nyack, formerly owned and occupied by Mrs. James J. Aspinwall; a desirable country residence.

*EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, APRIL 16.*

NEW-YORK.

*By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.*

1 five-story and basement brick store and lot, No. 35 Murray st. and No. 60 Church st., lot forms an L, having a front of 25 ft. on each street named, building covers same.....$26,000

1 four-story brick house and lot, No. 12 4th av., (Union square,) s. e. between 14th and 15th sts., lot 24x about 85.....46,000

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, West 32d st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 17x100.5.....10,000

1 two-story frame house and lot, 143d st., n. s., 156.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward,) lot 25x100.....5,000

*By E. H. Ludlow & Co.*

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 240 West 51st st., s. s., 204 ft. e. of 8th av., lot 17x100.5.....$20,000

1 similar house and lot, No. 238 West 51st st., adjoining above.....23,500

1 similar house and lot, No. 236 West 51st st., adjoining above.....23,750

1 similar house and lot, No. 234 West 51st st., adjoining above.....21,500

*By A. H. Muller & Son.*

1 lot, West 77th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x102.2.....$4,000

*RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW YORK.

*Wednesday, April 16.*

Attorney st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x100.5.....$25,000

Bank st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Bleecker st., 25x90.....15,500

Bank st., 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 Dorrs.....13,000

Greenwich st., w. s., 45.3 ft. n. of Waverley place, 20.6x76.....30,000

4th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x96.2.....12,000

10th st., s. s., 201.7 ft. e. of Waverley place, 39.2x96.11.....18,100

13th st., n. s., 286 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.3.....17,500

13th st., s. s., 431.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.6x103.3.....14,000

14th st., s. s., 262.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 22.6x103.5.....18,150

15th st., s. s., 239.4 ft. e. of 7th av., 14.8x75.....12,250

20th st., s. s., 133.4 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x91.11.....13,800

26th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 15x98.9.....18,000

33d st., s. s., 290 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x98.9.....19,000

34th st., s. s., 151 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.6x98.9.....25,000

34th st., s. s., 151 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.6x98.9.....3,050

127th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x98.9.....63,750

38th st., n. s., 44.8 ft. w. of 7th av., 22.4x90.....28,000

40th st., s. s., 560 ft. e. of 6th av., 75x98.9.....80,000

41st st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 12.8x98.9.....15,000

47th st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x25.....5,500

49th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.5.....20,000

49th st., n. s., 145.10 ft. e. of 7th av., 20.10x100.5.....21,250

53d st., No. 59, West, 20x100.5.....44,000

53d st., s. s., 95.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5.....40,000

76th st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x102.2.....5,750

112th st., n. s., 361.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.6x100.11.....6,500

114th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 100x100.11; 113th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 95x100.11.....30,000

119th st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 3d av., 15x100.10; 119th st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 3d av., 15x100.10.....21,000

126th st., s. s., 318.9 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x99.11.....16,275

Avenue B, n. e. corner of 13th st., 49.9x88.....18,500

Clinton st., n. e. Woodlawn Heights, 2 lots.....1,000

Grand av., n. s., 1 lot, Woodlawn Heights.....500

Grand av., n. e. corner of 3d st., 25x95.....500

Madison av., c. s., 25 ft. s. of 91st st., 22x89.....43,000

Seaman av., s. s., 105 ft. e. of Emerson st., 75.6 x126.....3,375

2d av., s. e. corner 7th st., 26x125.....3,000

Same property.....40,000

34th st., w. s., 51.3 ft. n. of 76th st., 51x100; 76th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 51.4x102.2; 2 pair.....18,600

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Walker st., No. 47.....$30,000

49th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5...$5,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 224½, 3 years, per year.....$2,000

East Broadway, No. 87, 10 years, per year.....1,020

Rivington st., No. 30, 5 years, per year.....1,600

14th st., No. 18 West, 2 years, per year.....800

6th av., No. 409, 5 years, per year.....3,000

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-story and attic high-stoop brick house in 12th st., just west of 8th av.; lot 25x103.3; neighborhood unquestionable; possession May 1. For terms and price apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

$150,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS building, paying $18,000 now on an advancing lease; will pay $3,000 to three years; lease twelve years—$75,000 cash. Address Post Office Box No. 3,635.

AT KING'S BRIDGE—(TWENTY-FOURTH Ward.) desirable residence for sale; house thirteen rooms; land, one acre; barn, &c.; neighborhood excellent. Will be sold very cheap, either furnished or unfurnished. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

AT HARLEM, NOS. 9 AND 11, ON 123D ST.—Two small brown-stone houses, 175 feet from Mount Morris Park. Can be seen from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Address C. E. LAWRENCE, No. 102 East 111th st., owner.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSession—Four-story brown-stone house, 25 feet wide, No. 130 West 42d st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Liberty st.

NO. 24 EAST 122TH ST., HARLEM.—THREE-story brown-stone house; in perfect order; every improvement; choice location; a bargain. Apply on premises, or to CHARLES EUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY MEDIUM-sized residence on 49th st., between 6th and 6th ave.; college lease; price low. E. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CENTRALLY LOCATED, A LARGE and substantial extra-wide corner house, recently and thoroughly overhauled and expensively fitted up. Any one who desires a first-class house in a central location will do well to make inquiries in reference to this. Price, $65,000. Lot, 27x100 feet. Detached stable in the immediate vicinity can be had if desired. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine st., and No. 25 East 17th st.

NO. 144 WEST 22D ST.—FOR SALE, A VERY desirable three-story brick, 20.10x42 feet, with a two-story brick extension 15 feet deep. The house is in perfect order, and now occupied by the owner. Possession can be had on or before the 1st of May if desired. Price very low, and terms easy. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

WHARF PROPERTY.—TWENTY-THREE LOTS, with water front, for sale or to lease on East River, between 42d and 43d sts., with 200 feet bulk-head; depth of water twenty-five feet at low tide. Owner will erect a building to suit tenant if leased for a term of years, or will let low for two years. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A SPLENDID PLOT OF THIRTEEN FULL LOTS for sale on the west side, between 40th and 50th sts., suitable for manufacturing purposes, brewery, tenements, &c.; buildings and sheds go with the property. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 68 Broadway.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone dwelling on Hicks st., near Clark; size, 19 feet 5 inches front and rear by 100; contains thirteen rooms; elevated cemented roof; furniture in cellar, heater in back parlor, and all modern improvements; the house in perfect order and frescoed throughout in handsome style; will be sold with the furniture if desired; immediate possession. WYCKOFF & JAMES, No. 189 Montague st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAPID TRANSIT.

MECHANICS' TRAINS.

What is needed by people of moderate means.—Fare only 8½ cents. Whitestone, Long Island, on Whitestone Bay, the future centre of large shipping interests; only twenty-two minutes from Hunter's Point by excellent Flushing and Northside Railroad, (Miller's platforms, steam brakes, elastic wheels, heater, foot-warmer under each seat, safety switches;) forty-two trains daily, from 5:50 A. M. to 12:15 midnight; troubled less by ice or fog than horse cars are by snow; about an hour from the City Hall by James slip ferry, (double-decked boats;) less from up town by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; nearer than Fort Washington or Elizabeth; only half as far as Mr. Stewart's "Garden City;" more convenient than Harlem or out in Brooklyn; as near to business as 70th st., and much pleasanter travel; schools, churches; values steadily increasing; good society; beautiful scenery; riding, boating, fishing; high ground; excellent water; many streets sewered, curbed, guttered; healthy; no more chills and fever than in New-York City; fare on mechanics' trains only 8½ cents; the first railroad to supply quick transit; commutation by other trains, $55 per annum; village taxes limited by charter to one-half per cent. on valuation. No more riding on car straps nor living in crowded tenements.

AT WHITESTONE.—TO LET—HOUSE (FIVE rooms) and garden, $10 per month; also, three houses, with six to nine rooms, and garden to each, from $20 to $45 per month. For sale—House, six rooms, garden; only $400 cash and $25 per month, without interest, till whole price ($4,000) is paid; also one, seven rooms, $4,500, same terms; also one, eight rooms, $6,800, double lot, $600 cash, balance $40 per month, without interest, till all paid for; also one, ten rooms, bath, &c., for $6,500, on similar terms; also, on the best business corner in Whitestone, all on mortgage if you build.

Call on JOHN J. GLEASON, room No. 12, sixth floor, (take elevator,) Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st., and get pass, and then call on SAMUEL DRAKE, Real Estate Office, near depot, Whitestone.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PROPERTY known as Mount Florence Mansion; a most desirable and valuable country seat near Peekskill, on the Hudson, about 300 feet above the river; charming views of mountain, river, lake, and inland scenery; seventy to eighty acres of finest land, all highly and elegantly improved; location healthful and delightful, and near country seat of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; avenues and walks, embellished with large and beautiful shade-trees, evergreens, terraces, fountains, marble statuary, &c.; mansion large and elegant; containing twenty-five rooms; all modern improvements; walls frescoed; hot and cold water; elegant chandeliers; Baker & Smith's heater, conservatory, billiard-room, two large rooms over view range impressed, window carriage, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, gas-house, poultry-house, granary, smoke-house, ice-house, &c.; farm-house, Summer-house; lake and three streams, abounding in fish, running through the property; everything in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. The property is in every respect one of the handsomest places near New-York, and will be sold far below its value and on favorable terms.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from Hunter's Point by excellent Flushing and Northside City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 429 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address THOS. BIGGS, W. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN—A first furnished house, built of brick by its former owner for his home; has all the conveniences of a first-class house, with four acres of land tastefully improved, with lawn, garden, trees, shrubbery, carriage drive, and walks. The house is 45x50 feet in dimensions, well arranged, with parlor, halls, bedrooms, closets, kitchen, and laundry. On the premises, convenient stables, coach-house, hennery, and gardener's cottage. In event of sale, a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Price, $30,000; rent, $3,000, furnished, per annum. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

ON THE PALISADES AND THE RIVER, opposite Mount St. Vincent, about three miles north of the Englewood front and sixteen miles from City Hall, about seventy acres well wooded, with unusually large front on the cliffs and the Hudson; good water and most healthy situation; admirably adapted for hotel, villa, and cottage sites, overlooking the river, the Sound, and the bay. The equity would be exchanged for New-York City lots, improved or unimproved, or an unincumbered half would be sold on favorable terms. Address Lock Box No. 332, Providence, R. I., or CRAMMOND KENNEDY, No. 27 Park place, New-York.

ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A MAGNIFICENT country seat for sale, within three-quarters of a mile of Harrison Depot, or two miles from Rye. The property consists of forty acres of land; handsomely laid out; a fine, large, splendidly-built stone house, with about twenty rooms, elegantly furnished; also large carriage-house and stables; neighborhood charming and perfectly healthy; view of the Sound as far as the eye can reach; good boating and fishing; dock on the property; will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—THE HOMEstead of the late Peter R. Stelle, two miles from the depot, at New-Brunswick, N. J., containing 140 acres, eight of which are woodland, suitable for dairy or stock purposes; in high state of cultivation, large barns and outbuildings, well watered, splendid orchards of apples and pears, abundance of small fruits; convenient dwelling, nine rooms; tenant house, nearly new; may be divided in two or more farms; beautiful building sites, mountain and river view; near good schools, &c. For photographic views and particulars inquire of D. S. HAYS, No. 40 Broad st., New-York, or A. P. PREVOST, New-Brunswick, N. J.

SEA-SIDE RESIDENCE AT THE WEST END OF LONG BRANCH FOR SALE, ADJOINING PRESIDENT GRANT'S ON THE SOUTH.

Extra large and fine sea lot; large house, containing eighteen rooms, water, bath-room, laundry, &c.; furnished; large stable.

Price low to a prompt buyer.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE SOUND, AT Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., handsomely furnished cottage, with out-buildings and gardener's house, and three to four acres of good land attached; extensive view of the Sound and adjacent country; boating, bathing, and fishing; also several building sites for sale adjoining the above. Inquire of J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, N. Y., or R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NEAR LONG BRANCH—For Sale—The residence of the late Mr. Ryall, opposite the Conover House, within five minutes' walk of station. The house is nearly new, has about ten rooms, with good stables, and ample grounds. Will be sold very cheap.

Also, furnished houses for sale or to rent for the season—one at $750, one at $1,000.

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, the valuable property of the late Judge Dean, situated on South av., consisting of nearly eight acres, all laid out, with fine shade trees, excellent garden, great variety of fruit, grapes, &c.; house almost surrounded by verandahs, pleasant, and commodious; water throughout, and heated by furnace. Inquire of L. R. Marsh, Esq., No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH NEWBURG, "MEntone," the residence of Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis; large brick mansion, (Mansard roof,) containing about twenty rooms, gas, hot and cold water, large safe, billiard-room, &c.; house is finished in hard wood throughout; commodious stable, (five stalls,) coachman's, harness, and carriage rooms; thirty-five acres of land, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

ON THE HUDSON—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT and farm of 334 acres; stone mansion, commanding fine river and mountain views; stone tenant house, gardener's cottage, and other out-buildings; the place will be sold as a whole or subdivided, cheap for cash, or exchange for City property on a cash basis. JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, delightful country home of twenty-two acres high land in lawn, garden, and wood; commodious modern house by City builder, occupying commanding site and beautifully approached; arranged for comfort and convenience. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS RAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.—ONE hour from this City; handsomely furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages for sale and to let, with immediate possession at low prices. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR SALE—PRETTY VILLA, TEN ROOMS; LAWN, fruit and shade trees; half an acre; bay and ocean view; forty-five minutes from City; Staten Island; $5,800; terms to suit; photographic views at office. S. R. WOOD, No. 25 William st.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—PARTIES desiring to purchase or hire real estate on the banks of the Hudson will find full particulars as to location and prices by applying to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOUSES ON STATEN Island, within ten minutes' walk of Quarantine landing; desirably located, and with modern improvements; rents from $250 to $550. Inquire of CHAS. P. PERSUHN, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Summer and Winter family house, seventeen rooms, all the modern conveniences; elegant parlors, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range; bath-room, furnace, heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for the owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable, coachman's rooms, all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c., inclosed and entirely fenced, in perfect order, with thirty-four acres of land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits, magnificent views, and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Ridgewood; no nuisances, no manufactories within the vast round, but picturesque drives and walks, most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to W. A. BATCHELAR, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

RAPID TRANSIT BY NEW-JERSEY CENtral.—Plainfield, the most active and healthy city around New-York City; all who wish to know "all about it," please call on P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 3.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, farm of 50 acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF DR. VALENTINE MOTT.

REFEREES' AND EXECUTORS' SALE OF

186

LOTS, GORES, AND WATER FRONTS AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, on THURSDAY, the 30th of April, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, the estate of the late Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, viz.:

RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE PARK.—Nineteen lots on the westerly side, fronting Riverside Park, between 93d and 96th sts., including five corner lots on 94th, 95th, and 96th sts., and mansion on 94th st.

NINETY-SECOND STREET.—Thirty-one lots on both sides of 94th st., between the Riverside Boulevard and 11th or West End av.

NINETY-SIXTH STREET.—Thirty-five lots on both sides of 95th st., between said Boulevard and avenue.

NINETY-SIXTH STREET.—Thirteen lots on the south side of 95th st., (which is 100 feet wide,) between said avenue and Boulevard.

EIGHTY-SIXTH OR WEST END AVENUE.—Twenty-two lots and gores on both sides of West End av., including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-FIFTH STREET.—Twenty-two lots and gores on both sides of 93d st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET.—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 94th st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD.—Twenty-three lots and gores on both sides of Grand Broadway Boulevard, including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-THIRD AND NINETY-FOURTH STREETS.—Four lots and gores on said streets, between Grand Broadway Boulevard and Eighty-eighth st.

On the above lots are various buildings, comprising dwelling-house, cottage, barns, greenhouses, &c., &c.

WATER FRONTS.—Nineteen water-fronts on the 12th av., Hudson River, in front of the Riverside Park, and between 93d and 96th sts. The water grant was made to Dr. Mott by the City of New-York in 1852.

Also, the valuable and desirable marble store, No. 25 Park place, 37.11 feet front on Park place by about 150 feet deep, running through to Murray st.

Also, a lot of land on the corner of Montgomery st. and Albany av., in the Ninth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, 62 feet front by 100 feet deep.

The usual executors' and Referees' deed will be given, and SEVENTY PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain on mortgage at seven per cent. for a term of years.

THE SALE IS PEREMPTORY,

and made by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, directing the same through its Referees, and by the executors as such under the last will of the late Valentine Mott. HENRY A. MOTT, } Executors and JOHN CHETWOOD, } Referees.

CHAS. MCCLADE, Referee.

T. WILBUR BURD, Attorney for plaintiff.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.; also, at office of the estate, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 82; of JOHN CHETWOOD, No. 74 Broadway, and of JAMES MCQUADE, No. 52 Broad st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, (Office No. 21 Park row.)

MONDAY, APRIL 20,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE,

by order of the Surrogate, to close estate of HERVEY O. RAW, deceased.

Splendid business property on Fulton and Water sts., No. 25 Fulton st., north-west corner of Water st., substantial five-story brick building, with cellar, now occupied as a stationery store.

No. 200 Water st., rear of above, five-story brick building, now used as a store and furnace store.

ALSO, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TO CLOSE ESTATE OF THOMAS PEARCE, DECEASED,

SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY,

corner of Canal and Elizabeth sts.,

Nos. 164, 166, and 168 Canal st., Nos. 27 and 29 Elizabeth st., plot of ground 100 feet square, fronting upon with brick and frame buildings, well rented, and must be sold.

Also, at same time and place,

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS NEAR THE OCEAN, ON CARROL PLACE, AT BATH, LONG ISLAND, by order of CARL L. RECKNAGEL, Esq., FINE DWELLING, FOURTEEN ROOMS, (modern order; carriage-house and stable; eight lots of land; excellent neighborhood, adjoining residences of Barney Williams and others.

Terms liberal; maps and particulars of all above property at auctioneer's office.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn,

SPLENDID IMPROVED PROPERTY,

ON BROADWAY, WILLIAMSBURG, to close estate of MARTIN L. BOGERT, deceased, by order;

Nos. 393 Broadway, three-story brick store and cellar.

No. 401 Broadway, three-story brick store.

Middleton st., north-west side, rear of brick ball grounds and 100 feet south-west of Harrison av., five lots.

Maps and particulars of auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF BROWN-STONE HOUSES AND FLATS ON 53RD, 62D, 120TH LOTS, NO. 207 WEST 46TH ST. AND 8TH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.

RICHARD V. HARNETT will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

62d st., 9th av. and Boulevard, three elegant new first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, finished complete throughout in hard wood, and containing all the modern improvements; size of houses 20 x43x50.3.

The location is one of the finest up town, being close to Central Park.

No. 308 West 53th st., superior four-story brown-stone residence, replete with all the modern improvements, 21x54x100.5.

No. 206 West 53d st., and No. 208 8th av., near 53th st., leasehold, three two-story brick stores and shop on rear.

58th st., choice lot, north side, 200 feet west of 8th av., 20.6x100.5.

130th st., two lots, south side, 137 ft. east of 8th av., 18.6x99.11.

No. 207 West 46th st., four-story first-class brick house, situate on the north side of 46th st., 183.9 feet west of Broadway. The house contains all the modern improvements, and is in every way most desirable; size of house and lot, 18x65x100.5.

Maps at auctioneer's office. Parties in attendance to show houses. Maps at No. 111 Broadway.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

Real Estate at public and private sale. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., will give an special attention to the sale of Stocks and Bonds by auction.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

Sale by order of B. A. Hegeman, Esq., executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased,

NO. 512 MADISON AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 53D ST.,

opposite the Presbyterian Memorial Church, four-story high-stoop well-proportioned first-class hard-wood-finished brown-stone DWELLING, 20.5x65, lot 95 feet. This extra valuable property is situate in one of the most select, elegant neighborhoods in the City, and the avenue and cross-streets are now elegantly improved with superb structures. The lot is in fee-simple, and the dwelling and appurtenances all strictly first-class. Possession in May.

For permits and particulars apply to

B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place; or to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine st., New-York.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

REFEREE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

CHARLES H. MEEKER, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 M., at the York House in the village of Nyack,

The magnificent property lately owned and occupied by James S. Aspinwall, Esq., situate at the north-west corner of Franklin st. and Sickles av.

The house is of stone, three stories in height, and elegantly finished throughout in hard wood. The grounds (about three acres) are handsomely laid out in garden and lawn, with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees.

Suitable in every respect for a first-class country residence.

Seventy-five per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For particulars inquire of CHAS. MORAN, Esq., No. 68 William st., New-York, or PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 45 William st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF NO. 15 ST. MARK'S PLACE, BEING THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE JAS. I. VAN ALEN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 23, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

ST. MARK'S PLACE.—The three-story stone basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling and lot, known as No. 15 St. Mark's place, north side, near 3d av.; house is 26x55 feet, contains hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, furnace, and range; lot, 26x112.11 feet. Possession May 1, 1874.

For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, April 17, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Henry Naylor, Esq.:

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET.—South side, 202.9 feet west of 1st av., nine lots, with frame building thereon.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent $200 per month. Apply on premises, from 12 to 3.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house No. 37 West 30th st., between 5th and 6th ave.; to be seen by permit from 12 to 3. Apply at No. 25 East 48th st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

Stewart Brown's Superb Country Seat, "Robinswood,"

ON SHORE OF WHITESTONE BAY,

AN HOUR FROM BUSINESS BY FORTY-TWO TRAINS, will be let, with furniture, for one or more seasons; mansion, twenty-four rooms; cottage, stables, ice-house, boat and bathing houses, (fine beach,) vegetable garden, handsome shrubbery, flowers, fruit, and green house; the grounds, thirty-five acres, are to be laid out as a park. Call on GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., Mr. Brown's Attorney, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at Bennett's Building, No. 99 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LEASE—A LARGE FLAT IN THE BUILDING JUST FINISHED BY MR. BLACKWELL, NORTH-EAST CORNER 5TH AV. AND 28TH ST., CONTAINING AS MANY ROOMS AS AN AVERAGE SIZED HOUSE; COMPLETE IN EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT, HEATED BY STEAM, WITH PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATOR, BATH-ROOMS, LAUNDRY, AND ETHER DRYING-ROOM; ALL ROOMS LIGHT, WITH EXPOSURE TO SUN AND STREET. THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO PAY A RENT FAIR IN PROPORTION FOR THE ADVANTAGES OBTAINED FROM LOCATION AND THE MANY CONVENIENCES CONTAINED, ARE INVITED TO APPLY ON PREMISES.

GREAT NECK, MANHASSET BAY, LONG Island, to let—a stone mansion, furnished or unfurnished; fourteen rooms, range, furnace, water, stabling for eight horses, ice-house filled, garden planted, shade, fruit, good bathing, boating, fishing, and fifteen acres of land; also, gardener's cottage, five rooms; extensive inland and water views; sixteen miles from New-York; thirty minutes from depot, and twenty minutes from steam-boat landing. J. BLACKWELL, No. 8 East 12th st.

TO LET.—BERGEN POINT, N. J., FOUR FIRST-class houses, with all modern improvements, bath rooms, water closets, gas, &c.; eleven to fourteen rooms; thirty minutes from Wall st., via New-Jersey Central; one and two blocks from station on paved streets; location healthful in every respect; rent, $800 to $1,000. Inquire of S. HUMPHREYS, No. 54 Exchange place, second floor; or W. H. JENNINGS, Bergen Point.

TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED—A VERY desirable four-story high-stoop house on Madison av., near the square; full size, with two-story extension; all modern conveniences, and in perfect order and repair; the owner, who is going abroad, is desirous of securing an unexceptionable tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., COTTAGE ABOUT five minutes' walk from station; nine rooms; has furnace and range; rent $650. Large house, same distance from station; eleven rooms, bath-room, water-closet, laundry, stationary tubs, furnace and range; rent, $1,200. Also, an old place with fine trees, about three minutes' walk from West Line Railroad; rent $300. Apply to ARCHIBALD GRACI

## SHIPPING.

### INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The ocurse laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus engineered about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 18, 9 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 2, 5 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.

and vessels succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency. Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or P'er No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

F. C. CERAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

### CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north or 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| Algeria, Wed'y, April 15 | *Scotia, Wednesday, May 6 |
| Parthia, Saturday, April 18 | Algeria, Saturday, May 9 |
| *Russia, Wed'day, April 22 | *Cuba, Wednesday, May 13 |
| China, Saturday, April 25 | Java, Saturday, May 16 |
| Cambria, Wed'day, April 29 | Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, April 18, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

### ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Styria, Friday.....April 17 | Anglia, Saturday..April 25
Macedonia, Sat.....April 18 | California, Tues...April 28
Devonia, Tuesday..April 21 | Castalia, Thursday..April 30
Trinacria, Thurs...April 23 | Australia, Saturday....May 2

N. B.—SYLVIA sails 10 A. M., FRIDAY, April 17.

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

SAILING FROM NEW-YORK ON SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 18, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. I. CORTIS, Agent.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF SAILING HOUR.—THE steam-ship BALTIC will sail from the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, at 5 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, 18th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board before that time.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Lacrenne.....Saturday....May 2
PEREIRE.....Surget.....Saturday....May 9
AMERIQUE.....Roussac.....Saturday....May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent or Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE—Steam tugs and tenders attend the departures will be on Thursday at every week.

### STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF ALABAMA.....SATURDAY, April 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....SATURDAY, May 2

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

### EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship
GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON,
will sail on TUESDAY, May 5, HASTINGS, Capt. F. A. TOOSBY, May 19, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....April 21, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....April 28, 3 P. M.
.....May 5, at 3 P. M.
.....May 12, at 3 P. M.
.....May 19, at 3 P. M.
.....May 26, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE,

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, LAGUAYRA, AND PORTO CHICA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL.....April 27
CORINTH.....May 15

For JAMAICA and COLOMBIA.
ETNA.....April 29
ATLAS.....May 15

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. ERDMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BACKENSTRUN, on SATURDAY, April 18.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. NORTON, April 21.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURRIE, April 28.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 5.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

### UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. E. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

MAIL ROUTE.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, April 18, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. E. HILDRETH. Freight and way passengers.
Monday, April 27, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, May 23, at 12 M., CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. J. M. DOW. Freight and Way passengers only.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

ALASKA.....April 18
CHINA.....May 2
.....May 16

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

### CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES.....April 18
GLAMORGAN.....May 2
PEMBROKE.....May 16

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

### GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River,
CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. BERRY, Saturday, April 18.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

### NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

Pier No. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Fri., Apr. 17, 5 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Apr. 25, 12 M.
Italy, Tues., Apr. 21, 9 A. M. | The Queen, Sat., May 2, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON, Wednesday, April 22, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $26, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia, 4:30, 8:10, 10:40 A. M., 4 P. M. For Williamsport, 8:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. Sunday, 5 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 8:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:20 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:40 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Lumberton, 7:20 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 2:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 6:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:35 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 9:05, 9:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:10 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

4 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (424 st.) for New-Canaan and Norwalk at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Wounsocket Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:06 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Shore Line Express, 9:30 A. M. and 12 night. At 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

### SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Sayville, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

### WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

On and after MAY 1, 1874, passengers for NEWPORT take the SHORE LINE EXPRESS leaving GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 1 o'clock P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

## STEAMBOATS.

### SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin s:

Tues., 14th.....3:00 P. M. | Wed., 15th.....7:00 A. M.
Wed., 15th.....3:00 P. M. | Thurs., 16th.....7:00 A. M.
Thurs., 16th.....3:00 P. M. | Fri., 17th.....7:00 A. M.
Fri., 17th.....3:30 P. M. | Sat., 18th.....7:00 A. M.
Sat., 18th.....4:06 P. M. | Mon., 20th.....7:30 A. M.
Tues., 21st.....10:30 A. M. | Wed., 22d.....9:00 A. M.
Thurs., 23d.....12:00 M.

### FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON.—SPECIAL

Notice—On and after Monday, April 20, the world-renowned steamers, Bristol and Providence, will resume their place on the line, leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5 P. M.

### CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—FARE $1 50.

—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 40 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

### RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT

Coxzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

### FOR SALE—THE NEW AND POWERFUL STEAM-

ing yacht, 100 feet long, 21 feet wide; is well fitted up for carrying passengers. Apply to GINNA & LEA, No. 38 Whitehall st.

### PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLEN-

did steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

### FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 3 P. M.

### NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—

Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 2:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY CONVICT LABOR.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, at the office of the Clerk of said board, Court-house, Court-house square, in the City of Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1874, for the labor of three hundred and fifty male convicts and fifty female convicts, less or more in each, able bodied, and under sentence for terms of from three months to ten years, now and hereafter to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of said county. The present contract of C. D. Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, expires on the 14th day of July, 1874, and a new contract is to be made in lieu thereof.

Proposals to be for the term of five years, commencing with the 15th day of July, 1874, and to state the price per diem for each convict, and the kind of labor to be carried on.

The prison has good, commodious, and suitable workshops for the employment of such convicts.

Full particulars of the institution, its present and past management and discipline, can be obtained on application at the office of the said Clerk or Warden or Keeper of the Penitentiary, Crown st., near Nostrand av., in the City of Brooklyn.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.

JOHN M. CLANCY,
JANIEL D. KENDALL,
WM. RICHARDSON,
ADOLPH GUBNER,
JOHN H. SNYDER
W. C. HANAY,
J. L. RYDER,
Committee on Penitentiary.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK HARBOR, March 31, 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of May, 1874, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1874. Separate proposals for choice cuts of fresh beef for commissioned officers will also be received.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to this office.

B. D. POTTS,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE A. C. S., DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., April 15, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received at this office until 11 A. M., May 15, 1874, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1874.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to

CHARLES HUMPHREYS,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. C. S., FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., April 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until 11 A. M., May 15, 1874, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department U. S. A., at this station during the year commencing July 1, 1874. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, &c., can be obtained by applying to

E. M. POTTER, Captain and A. A. C. S.

## DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 178 State, corner of Court st., Brooklyn.—Classes continued all Summer. Private lessons given at any time, day or evening. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 544 West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STABLE IN EAST 20TH ST. TO LET OR lease low; in perfect order; coachman's rooms, three or five stalls, and carriage closets, &c.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE STABLE IN 22D ST., near Lexington av.; accommodation for three horses, carriage room, &c.; rent moderate. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av.

WANTED—A WELL-BRED GELDING, 15¾ OR 16 hands; must show a mile in 3:15, with two in a wagon. Address C., Box No. 97 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 544 West 23d st.

FOR SALE,—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE desires to dispose of his horses separately or together; both suited for coupe or victoria. Apply at private stable No. 19 East 27th st.

HARNESS FOR SALE,—HANDSOME NEW light double harness made by a Broadway maker in best manner, very low; also, fine new single harness. No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

FOR SALE—AT THE PRIVATE STABLE NO 121 East 17th st., a pair of fine gray carriage horses, warranted sound and gentle.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF HORSES, SUITABLE for light truck or express wagon. Inquire at No. 57 6th av.

WANTED—A LIGHT LANDAULET; MUST BE IN good order and reasonable price. Address S. F. B., No. 421 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FRONT STABLE; SEVEN HORSES; No. 50 Watts st. Inquire at No. 15 Horatio st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 544 West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, VERY handsomely-furnished second floor, composed of parlor, bedroom, and hall closets, and use of bath-room, in a private family where there are neither children nor board rs. Apply at No. 19 West Washington place, near the square; references exchanged.

### NO. 138 MADISON AV.

Arrangements can be made by the year for parlor and second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance. House and appointments thoroughly first class.

### NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.

Will be vacant May 1; two suites, consisting each of three large, high, and airy rooms; arrangements can be made for the Summer or for the year; with or without private table; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, to let to gentlemen, or to a family without children, in one of the finest private residences in the City, near Madison square. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,398 New-York Post Office.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN HAS OPENED A large and commodious house, near the Park, for board and medical treatment of invalids; other eminent physicians in consultation. Address J. C. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

### NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST.

English-basement house, reception-room and adjoining room, suitable for physician; also, small room on third floor, to gentleman, without board; references.

### FIFTH AV., NO. 294.

Handsomely furnished apartments, with board by the season or year; also, rooms for single gentlemen; references.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, a handsome back room with bedroom on first floor; family small.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED, cheerful rooms to let to two single gentlemen, with or without board; first-class reference required. Call at No. 17 West 35th st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM to let, with board, where there are but few other boarders, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. No. 122 East 22d st., near 4th av.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 239 WEST.—SUITES OF rooms to let, with board; rooms large and well furnished; table good; family select; no moving. Arrangements for the Summer on reasonable terms.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let on first and third floors with first-class board to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references required and given.

TO LET—COMPLETELY-FURNISHED FLOOR: FIVE rooms, bath, and attendance; convenient to hotels; $25 per week. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 538 6th av. References.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, with board; private bath; also, a fine apartment for gentleman and wife, located near 5th Avenue Hotel. Refer to H. B. DREW, No. 3 West 23d st.

TWO NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

### NO. 46 EAST 31ST ST.

Handsome suite, with or without private table; permanent boarders at moderate terms for gentlemen.

### NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

Desirable rooms to rent, with board, to gentlemen; also, a large room May 1.

### NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.,

Two doors from 5th av., elegant rooms to rent, with board, on or before May 1.

### FIFTH AV., NO. 434.

A choice suite of apartments, with private table and attendance.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO let, with first-class board, a second floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

TO LET—A DOUBLE ROOM, FRONTING ON Broadway, with privilege of gymnasium. Apply at No. 1,214 Broadway, corner 30th st.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished room on second floor, in a private family of adults, without board, or with breakfast.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A parlor floor of three large rooms, bath, &c., with private table, or without board; references.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH NICE CARPETS, OR handsomely furnished, with board; references. No. 255 4th av., near 20th st.

TO LET.—A DOUBLE ROOM FRONTING ON Broadway, with privilege of gymnasium. Apply at No. 1,214 Broadway, corner of 30th st.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 65 WEST—BOARD with rooms; second and third floors, en suite and singly; references.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROO

# OTHER OCEAN DISASTERS.

## THE STRANDING OF THE RED STAR STEAM-SHIP NEDERLAND.

SHE GOES ASHORE ON BRIGANTINE SHOALS—HER STEERING GEAR GONE—EFFORTS TO HAUL HER OFF.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Another of those disasters of the sea, to which public attention has lately been drawn with remarkable frequency, has happened to a Philadelphia vessel; the present case being the stranding of the steamer Nederland, of the Red Star Line. The ships of this company ply between Philadelphia and Antwerp, and are under the management of Peter Wright & Sons, a firm which also has charge of two of the steamers which have recently been united to the American line for the purpose of making a weekly transatlantic trip. The Nederland left Philadelphia on the 23d of last January, and after lying at her home port for nearly a month, she started on her return trip from Antwerp Feb. 20, and from Liverpool on the 27th ult. At the latter port it was ascertained she had received considerable damage, and workmen were engaged for several days in overhauling her, repairing her steering gear, and preparing the vessel for the homeward voyage. But before she had reached Queenstown defects were again observed, and she underwent another inspection and improvement at that place. No further trouble is known to have befallen the vessel until her becoming beached on Brigantine Shoals, on the coast of New-Jersey, last evening. The company's officers here received several dispatches this morning, which stated simply that her rudder and wheel were gone, but that a wrecking schooner was alongside, giving the requisite assistance. It was also ascertained, later in the day that she was in a perfectly helpless condition upon the Shoals, that rough weather prevailed, and if a storm sprang up she must sustain serious injury. The agents thereupon dispatched, this afternoon, the Chief of Engineers and a constructing corps to aid the unfortunate vessel, and they were assured from Atlantic City that the wrecking company would afford every possible help. Late this afternoon a telegram reached the office to the effect that the ship had been considerably lightened, and that there was every prospect of getting her off soon.

The Nederland was constructed at the Palmer Iron Ship-building Works, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in 1772, and the present voyage, which is the only one in which she has received any damage, was but her third transatlantic passage. She is a screw propeller of the first rate, and is regarded as a very staunch vessel. Her length is 340 feet, 38 feet breadth of beam, draws when loaded twenty-one feet of water, and is capable of running twelve knots per hour. Her capacity of hold is 2,587 tons. She has accommodations for thirty first cabin and twenty second cabin passengers, and her state-rooms are fitted up in a very handsome manner. The Nederland was turned over to the Messrs. Wright in October last, and although she has been running between this port and Antwerp, it was designed to transfer her to the New-York branch after she had made another passage. Her first trip from that point was fixed for June 6. The vessels of the Red Star Line, although built in England and sailing under the Belgian flag, are owned in this city by the International Navigation Company.

The names of the officers of the steamer are unknown, as she changed hands at Antwerp. The vessel had no passengers on board, but her cargo was an extremely valuable one. It consisted of liquors, tobacco, chemicals, dress goods, metal, and grain, and was valued at several hundred thousands of dollars. The news of her going ashore created much excitement in this city at the time of its reception, and the scanty particulars of the disaster transmitted intensified it; but the fact that she carried no passengers served to allay the fears of the public, and the announcement that the steamer is now out of peril will relieve the anxieties of merchants who have goods upon her. No intelligence was received from Brigantine this evening, or if any was obtained by the Red Star agents, they have not communicated it to the public.

## THE LOSS OF THE EUROPE.

THE OFFICERS OF THE GREECE ON THE CHARGES OF MR. GEORGE G. MACKENZIE—THE NATIONAL LINE CLAIMS COMPENSATION.

The controversy originated by the officers of the lost steam-ship Europe, of the French Line, as to the conduct of the officers of the National Line steam-ship Greece, through whose efforts the passengers and crew of the former vessel were saved in the disaster of April 2, was well nigh overshadowed yesterday by the news of the loss of the steam-ship Amerique, also belonging to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. Capt. Lemarie on Wednesday had in course of preparation some testimony, which he said would corroborate his assertion that he was prevented from returning to his vessel on the morning of April 3, when he desired (as he states) to reassume command. The loss of the Amerique, however, seemed to have checked further progress in the depositions, for they were not completed last night. In reference to the assertions contained in a letter by George G. Mackenzie, son of the agent of the line, to the effect that Mr. John Hecksher told him that Mr. Hubbard, Second Officer of the Greece, had intimated that Capt. Thomas was under the influence of liquor, few new facts could be gleaned. Mr. Hecksher resides at Orange, N. J., and he will be best able to settle the question. A TIMES reporter called on Capt. Thomas to hear his version of the affair. The Captain said he considered it "a rough shot," but he had only to rely on his past reputation and the good judgment of those who saw him on that occasion as his vindication. Personally, he knew the accusation to be false, and could only account for its origin in the fact that in times of excitement or fatigue he becomes very much flushed in the face. It was decidedly strange, however, that Mr. Mackenzie, who now makes this charge, should himself have signed a written testimonial to the Captain's high conduct, accompanying the gold chronometer which was presented to him on Tuesday. Mr. Hubbard, the Second Officer of the Greece, denies that he ever made any such assertion as that attributed to him, but states, on the contrary, that he is amply justified in the belief that young Mackenzie was intoxicated on more than one occasion while he was aboard the Greece. Once, while under the influence of liquor, Mackenzie went to Chief Engineer Douglass' room to "pump" him, and ascertain some facts as to the condition of the Europe when he inspected her engines and hold.

The following letter was received at the National Steam-ship Company's offices yesterday:

BROOKLINE, Mass., Wednesday Morning.

DEAR CAPT. THOMAS: I saw by the newspapers yesterday that I "corroborated" the charges made by the French officers. I beg to inform you that it is most false; on the contrary, I think Capt. Lemarie's letter to be one of the most unjust, unmanly, ungrateful statements I ever read in my life. I regret to be compelled to say this, but truth and justice demand it. I had, as you know, great sympathy and respect for Capt. Lemarie, but his statement has destroyed all my sympathy and respect.

May I beg of you to read this letter to your purser, your doctor, and your officers; for I should be sorry to have them think that any one with Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins could remain silent when such childish, false statements were made. The kindness I received from you down to the most humble servant on your ship, makes me grateful to you, one and all. Please accept my grateful thanks. I am, yours truly,

(Signed,) L. S. BURRIDGE.

P. S.—Mme. De Horrock and Mr. Hunewell, (fellow-passengers,) who came with me yesterday to Boston, agree with me perfectly in my above-mentioned remarks.

Mr. Hurst, agent of the National Line, yesterday transmitted to Mr. Mackenzie, agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the claim of the former company for compensation for transporting and subsisting the passengers and crew of the Europe, and for property lost or destroyed while effecting their rescue and transfer to the Greece. The bill amounts to $16,400, and Mr. Hurst states emphatically that it would never have been presented had it not been for the malicious manner in which the French company and its officers attempted to slander and traduce the men to whose timely assistance the safety of the passengers and crew of the Europe is to be ascribed.

In his note acknowledging the receipt of the claim and bill of particulars Mr. Mackenzie says he "regrets the unfortunate controversy which has been gotten up by the reporters," and that he has "never written or suggested an idea concerning it to the press." The account will be transmitted to the directory of the company in France. There is no doubt as to the legality of the claim, and the right of recovery on the part of the National Line.

The following correspondence passed also between Mr. Hurst and the French Consul General:

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMERS, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1874.

*A. L. De Le Forest, Esq., Consul General of France:*

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to state to you that in the event of your holding any investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the steam-ship Europe, of the General Transatlantic Company, and the rescue of her crew and passengers, the commander and officers of the steam-ship Greece will be happy to attend before you for the purpose of giving such information as they may be enabled to furnish in reference to the matter.

I beg to add that the Greece will sail early on Saturday morning, but the commander and officers will attend at any hour to-day or to-morrow that you may appoint.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. J. HURST,
Manager National Line of Steamers.

CONSULAT GENERALE DE FRANCE, New-York, April 16, 1874.

SIR: I thank you for the offer transmitted to me by your letter of this day, but do not feel justified to profit by it, my duty consisting merely in taking the deposition of the crew of the lost vessel.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The Consul General of France,
A. L. DE LE FOREST.

## W. M. TWEED'S PRISON LIFE.

THERE IS NO SMALL-POX ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—THE LAST SCHEME TO CONTINUE TO GIVE THE TAMMANY THIEF PRIVILEGES EXPOSED.

It now turns out that the reported outbreak of small-pox at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island has been nothing more than a cleverly-executed scheme, gotten up by the friends of Wm. M. Tweed, for the purpose of keeping that distinguished convict in the comfortable quarters fitted up for him in the institution by direction of Commissioner Stern. The unearthing of this infamous and barefaced plot to throw dust in the eyes of the public is entirely due to the zeal of President Laimbeer, of the Board of Charities and Correction. It will be remembered that, at the meeting of the board on Saturday last, a communication was received stating that small-pox had broken out in the hospital at the Penitentiary, and, on motion of Commissioner Stern, that the board proceed to the island at once to examine into the matter, the three Commissioners left the City by the steam-boat, and met at the Charity Hospital, in the office of Dr. McDonald, the Chief of the Medical Staff of the department, who, with two of his assistants, was present. The physicians stated that a case of small-pox was discovered in the Penitentiary Hospital on Wednesday, and that the patient had been removed to the Small-pox Hospital on the following day. Since that time several other prisoners under treatment had developed symptoms of the disease but Dr. McDonald had not yet decided whether or not they were actually infected. It had been deemed advisable, however, to remove them to quarters in buildings attached to the Small-pox Hospital. In view of the facts stated, Commissioner Stern offered a resolution, which was adopted, that none of the inmates who might be taken sick should be placed in the Penitentiary Hospital, but should be removed to the Special Pavilion Hospital until the danger had passed. In consequence of the outbreak of the disease, it was also ordered on the same occasion that William M. Tweed should not be compelled to sleep in the hospital, as previously directed, and Warden Liscombe was ordered to allow the convict to occupy the private apartments furnished for his use.

President Laimbeer determined to investigate the matter thoroughly, and directed Dr. McDonald, Chief of the Medical Staff, to institute inquiries, and communicate to him the results. From the communications received by President Laimbeer, which are printed below, it will be seen that no cases of small-pox exist in the institution, but that a couple of convicts and an orderly in the interest of Tweed had entered into a conspiracy to produce symptoms of the disease, in order that Tweed might not be compelled to sleep in the hospital, but should be allowed to occupy his private apartment. That the ruse was entirely successful in preventing Tweed from being removed from his special quarters to the hospital is shown by the resolution of the Commissioners referred to above.

The following are the communications received from Dr. McDonald by President Laimbeer in reply to his inquiries:

APRIL 15, 1874.

*Hon. Wm. Laimbeer:*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a statement made to me by Dr. Anway, one of my staff, regarding the patients recently transferred from the Penitentiary to the Small-pox Hospital. Very respectfully,

A. E. McDONALD, Chief of Staff.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, April 15, 1874.

On the morning of April 8, I was asked by Dr. Alvarez to see with him a patient at the Penitentiary Hospital. We found a man with an elevated temperature, quickened pulse and an eruption, vesicular, on face, neck and shoulders, and papular on remaining portions of the body.

The symptoms mentioned, with the history given by the patient, warranted the physician in transferring him to another ward. He was placed in a room by himself at the Small-pox Hospital.

On the following morning, April 9, the orderly of the Penitentiary Hospital came to me, and after enforcing secrecy, said that a movement was being made to place Wm. M. Tweed back in the hospital, which they would like to prevent, if possible, and if I would say that this man, who had been transferred from the Penitentiary to the Small-pox Hospital had small-pox, that would be sufficient. In reply I said, "vaccinate Mr. Tweed thoroughly and there will be no danger." He answered "Yes, but he says he will not be vaccinated."

On the 11th of April, while I was at the small-pox building, two more convicts came down from the Penitentiary. They were examined and placed in a building by themselves, some distance from the Small-pox Hospital, as the eruption on their bodies presented no appearance of small-pox.

On the morning of the 13th of April they confessed to me that they had produced the eruption by applying croton oil to the skin.

JOSEPH ANWAY,
Resident Physician Small-pox Hospital.

## SEAMEN'S WRONGS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In reply to an editorial in THE TIMES of to-day, I respectfully submit the following brief statement:

The law requires, and very wisely, I think, that every sailor shall be paid off, receiving the wages due him, at the end of every voyage, whether of one month or one year, and that the Commissioner shall examine his account, see that it is correct, the money paid into the sailor's own hands while sober, and that a certificate of character is given him. For this the fee is fifty cents, of which the sailor pays one-half and the ship the other.

The only clause in the Shipping act touching the reshipment of sailors is the following from section 12: "Or on the return of any vessel to a port in the United States (seamen) may reship and sail in the same vessel on another voyage, without additional fees to the Shipping Commissioner by either the seaman or the master."

The evident intention of this clause is to induce seamen to remain with their vessels, and masters to keep them, and the practice at this office is, that if owners or masters will reship their men when they pay off, or before, there is no charge whatever; but if they refuse and turn them ashore among sharks and thieves, and, when on sailing, happen to gather some of these men among others, the legal fee of $2 each—of which the sailor pays twenty-five cents—must be paid for their shipment.

The duties of the Commissioner at this port are not particularly pleasant. He has ever invited the fullest investigation and the broadest light upon all his acts. If, in the administration of the law, he has abused or exceeded his authority, the proper, ready, and convenient remedy is in the United States Circuit Court, which, in the language of the law itself, "has full and complete control over the same."

U. S. SHIPPING COMMISSIONER,
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 16, 1874.

## FAMILY QUARREL OVER AN INSURANCE POLICY.

In 1867 Mr. Oliver A. Dilisser, of Chicago, insured his life in the Home Life Insurance Company, of this City, for $5,000. In 1871 he died, and upon the refusal of the company to pay the amount of the policy, his widow brought suit for its collection, which came up before Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, on Wednesday. The defense was that the deceased had answered untruthfully at the time he made application for the insurance, and that he had concealed the fact that he had lung disease. Among the witnesses for the defense was John B. Dilisser, a brother of the deceased. A cross-examination of this witness brought forth some singular disclosures. Letters from him to Mrs. Dilisser were produced, in which he threatened that if $1,719 18, which he said his brother owed him, were not paid, he would tell what he knew about his brother's health. He knew his brother's health was bad when he applied for the policy. Witness had not meant to swindle the company, but he had nothing to do with obtaining the policy. Knew his brother had a cough before 1867, and that was what he meant when he wrote the letters to his sister-in-law. He then identified the letters he had written her, and admitted that he had paid the last premium. He was then asked whether he had, upon one occasion, told Mrs. Dilisser that her husband was poor and sick, and that he would let him starve out West unless she made over the policy to him. To this he would not give a positive answer. He said he had no recollection of having so said; that he had no idea that he had ever said it; he did not think he had ever said it, and so on, ringing the changes *ad infinitum*. In reply to a question as to whether he was not acting in pure malice in the matter, he said that he was "very much exasperated at the time" The case was adjourned until Monday.

## THE MURDER AT JAMAICA.

A JURY OBTAINED—CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED—THE PRISONER TESTIFIES.

The trial of Patrick Gilligan for the murder of Patrick Reid Howard, of Jamaica South, was continued yesterday. As a jury had not been obtained on the first day, a new panel of 150 had been summoned, and their presence helped to swell the large crowd which had gathered to watch the progress of the trial. It having come to the knowledge of the District Attorney, Mr. Downing, that one of the jurors, Jacob Devoe, of Newtown, who had been sworn in the day before, had been seen with Lennan, Gilligan's son-in-law, and the principal witness in the case, and drinking with him at the hotel, he moved that the court should order him to be removed from the jury, which was done. Abraham B. Treadwell, another juror to whom the defense took exception, was also removed, thus reducing the number of the sworn jurors to five. At length a full jury was obtained, and the case was opened by Mr. Theodore J. Cogswell for the prosecution, with a brief address, in which he stated the circumstances of the case, as already published in THE TIMES. Henry Horstman, for the prosecution, testified that the prisoner was at his saloon on the 2d of November and drank four times. Alonzo Moshier testified that he saw Gilligan near Horstman's saloon on the same day, with a gun. Mark Uhl, brother-in-law of the deceased, described the discovery of the body and the arrest of Gilligan. Upon cross-examination by the defense, he said that if Gilligan was going home he was two miles and a half out of his way. Dr. Wm. D. Wood stated that he made a post-mortem examination of the body and found two gun-shot wounds, one through the left shoulder, and the other just below the left nipple The wound in the shoulder would not, perhaps, have caused death. The other must have been instantly fatal. Wm. Van Brunt Howard, brother of the deceased, said that he was the first to find the body, and that he had seen the prisoner in Horstman's saloon on the morning his brother was killed. Mrs. Wm. Van Brunt Howard testified to having seen two men in the meadow, then a puff of white smoke, saw the taller man fall, and the other run away. Miss Adriana Howard saw two men cross the field, and half an hour after heard the report of a gun. Wm. Uhl, son of a former witness, testified that he saw Gilligan and Lennan on the morning of the killing, and afterward saw then in Jamaica, and heard Gilligan say to Lennan: "What did you tell on me for?" Mrs. Grafina Howard, widow of the deceased, described what had occurred in her house in the morning previous to the shooting, and said she had heard the report of two guns after her husband had gone out between 11 and 12 o'clock. Officer Remsen, of Jamaica, testified concerning the circumstances of the arrest of Gilligan. Ex-Coroner Allen, of Jamaica, described the circumstances connected with the inquest. He said no weapon of any kind was found on the body; that Gilligan stated that he supposed Mr. Howard intended to attack him, and fired one shot to intimidate him, and then his foot slipped, and the other barrel went off. Officer Scully corroborated Remsen's testimony. The prosecution rested here. It had been supposed that the District Attorney intended to call Lennan, but he did not. Judge Morris, for the defense, after a decision from the Bench that the jury could not be instructed that the principal count in the indictment could not be sustained, proceeded to introduce his evidence. James Lennan, the prisoner's son-in-law, testified that, while they were sitting on a hay-cock, Howard came up behind them and got into an altercation concerning the ownership of the land. Howard applied an abusive epithet and advanced toward Gilligan, who fired, as witness supposed, over Howard's head; then he staggered and fired again, when Howard fell. Gilligan then asked whether he was dead, and upon being answered in the affirmative said he had better go and give himself up. Witness suggested that they should go home, which they did. The prisoner was then put on the stand to testify in his own behalf. He said that he was fifty years old and had a wife and six children; that he and Lennan sat down on a haycock to rest; that he was retreating from Howard all the time, as he feared he would do him bodily harm. His version of the shooting was substantially the same as that given by Lennan. The court then adjourned.

## THE CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Life Insurance on Tuesday afternoon, held at its offices, No. 99 Nassau street, representatives from companies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Missouri were present. The officers elected for the coming year are: President, J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, Conn.; Vice President, Wm. H. Beers, of New-York; Secretary and Treasurer, Charlton T. Lewis, of New-York; Executive Committee, Henry B. Hyde, of New-York; Benjamin F. Stevens, of Boston; Henry J. Furber, of New-York; Jacob L. Greene, of Hartford; Frederick S. Winston, of New-York; Theodore R. Wetmore, of New-York; Hugo Wesendonck, of New-York.

The Committee on Laws presented a long and exhaustive report, recommending that a uniform set of blanks be adopted by all companies. They also advised that the powers of City and County authorities to levy taxes on the business should be thoroughly investigated. A resolution to communicate to the press the amounts paid for losses every month by all the companies was passed. The American Health Association brought before the Chamber the proposed publication of a series of essays upon health and epidemics. The communication was referred to the Standing Committee on Medical Examiners. The next meeting of the Chamber will be held on the second Tuesday of July.

## THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

At a regular meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association, held at Lincoln Hall, last evening, the committee appointed to consider the claims of Mr. Clark to the office of inspector of elections, reported that his claims were not sustained, and that Mr. John A. Eagleson was legally elected. The report was unanimously adopted. Assistant Alderman Beyea announced that the members of the Vidette Club, Mr. Wm. Staritt, President, had subscribed for the expenses of the association $177. Mr. James M. Thomson moved a vote of thanks to President Grant for appointing Col. A. P. Ketchum, a member of the association, as General Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of New-York. The motion was spoken to by Hon. Horatio P. Allen and others and adopted. The meeting was largely attended by the leading Republicans of the district, and evidences that a spirit is abroad in the district which will make itself felt at the coming elections.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 9.

A meeting of German and American citizens of the Seventeenth Ward was held at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, last evening, for the purpose of taking some action to induce the school authorities to purchase a piece of property adjoining the site in First street, between First and Second avenues, for the erection of a new building for Primary School No. 9. Christopher Bendinger presided, and from the remarks made on the subject it appeared that the additional property can be had at a nominal price, fixed by appraisers, and it was represented that a large school-house will be required for the locality. The new building, as projected by the School Board, would have a frontage of twenty-five feet, while, with the additional property, the frontage would be fifty-five feet. Action was taken to circulate a petition to be presented to the School Board on the subject, and a committee was formed to take further steps in the matter.

## THE EPISCOPAL ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM.

The Easter festival of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held yesterday at the institution, Lexington avenue and Forty-ninth street, from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M. A large number of the patrons and friends of the home, including several clergymen, were in attendance, and were indefatigable in their efforts to promote the thorough enjoyment of the 140 little occupants.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Gov. T. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

Paymaster George P. Ihrie, United States Army, is at the Coleman House.

Capt. W. W. Urquhart, of the ship Trimountain, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. J. B. Page and J. G. Smith, of Vermont, are at the Windsor Hotel.

S. H. Kauffmann, of the Washington *Star*, and Louis Janin, of Washington, are at the Everett House.

Bishop W. B. Stevens, of Philadelphia; Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., and Constantine Bodisco, of Russia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Messrs. John W. Maclure, James Balch, and George Cockburn, English capitalists, who have been examining the affairs of the Great Western Railway of Canada, arrived at the Brevoort House yesterday, on their way to Europe.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

Mayor Havemeyer signed the Municipal goat ordinance yesterday.

The largest green turtle ever brought to this City is now on exhibition at the St. Charles Hotel, No. 648 Broadway. Its weight is 885 pounds.

The resolutions of the joint committee of the Common Council in honor of Sir Lambton Lorraine are being handsomely engrossed for presentation.

The annual match of shuffleboard for the championship of the United Hunt will take place this evening at Caledonia House, Reade street.

Louisa Ribley, aged fifty years, of No. 78 Eldridge street, was knocked down in front of her residence by a large dog, and had her leg broken.

The "athletic sports," stated to have taken place at the Young Men's Christian Association, were held in a gymnasium at Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.

The remains of the late Mr. James Bogardus were yesterday removed from his former residence, No. 220 East Fourteenth street, to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

William Cain, aged fifty years, of No. 406 East Tenth street, while at work at the New-York Belt Factory, at Eleventh street and Avenue D, had four fingers cut off his right hand by the machinery.

The New-York Club Thursday night elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Frederick E. Gilbert, President; George Gilbert, Vice President; Robert McJimsey, Treasurer; Henry C. Laight, Secretary.

Francis McGuire, who keeps two liquor stores, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, for not having paid the special internal revenue tax. He was required to appear for examination to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Louis Munz, convicted of assaulting Abraham Waldman, was fined $150 by Recorder Hackett. Julius E. Sycheney pleaded guilty to perjury, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

Maurice Daly has deposited $500, in accordance with the conditions of the challenge of Cyrille Dion. The contemplated match is one of 600 points up for $1,000 a side, according to the champion cup rules, same to be played within thirty days.

The steam-ship Morro Castle, which arrived yesterday from Havana, brought 2,741 letters, and the City of New-York 3,257. The Holsatia, which sailed for Bremen yesterday, took 27,072 letters and fifty-eight mail bags. The City of Havana, which sailed for Havana, took 3,251 letters and two bags of papers.

The trial of James Birdsall and five others, charged with misdemeanor in sprinkling salt on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, ended yesterday by a disagreement of the jury. The testimony of physicians on both sides was conflicting as to whether or not the practice was injurious to health.

Peter Wilscloffer, a piano-forte maker in the employ of Behning & Diehl, No. 447 West Forty-second street, was yesterday committed for trial at the Yorkville Police Court, by Justice Murray, charged with stealing from his employers articles of the value of $60.

The examination in the case of the child Mary Ellen Wilson, which was to have been continued before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, was adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 A. M. Among the witnesses to be examined then is Mary Score, the woman who gave the child into the custody of Mr. Kellock.

Ellen McKenner, a domestic, lately in the service of Mrs. Matilda Elias, of No. 208 West Forty-fifth street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer a charge of stealing from Mrs. Elias jewelry valued at $280. In order to enable the Police to obtain conclusive proof of the girl's guilt she was remanded.

Robert Campbell, a young man, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Devine, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged with having stolen a valuable gold watch from Mrs. Oglesby, the wife of Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, while she was riding in a Broadway car. The watch was found in the possession of the thief, and he was locked up.

In pursuance of instructions from the Republican Central Committee, the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association held a primary election last evening at its head-quarters, No. 384 Grand street. The following are the officers elected: President, Robert Moore; First Vice President, Thos. C. Place; Second Vice President, John Stebling; Secretary, Jas. O. Ellery; Treasurer, Eneas Elliott; Doorkeeper, John Dyer; Delegates to Central Committee, Daniel F. Crowley, Henry A. Smith, Michael Smith, Henry Theobold, Frederick Sinzer; Inspectors of Election, Thos. H. Kip, Wm. C. Cole.

## BROOKLYN.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the parade of the Brooklyn Sunday-schools on the 28th of May.

Superintendent Folk has issued a general order requiring the Police to don their Summer uniform on the 1st of May.

The Department of Fire and Buildings have granted during the past week permits for the erection of thirty-nine new buildings.

Ann Wilson died yesterday morning, at St. Peter's Hospital, from injuries received by falling down stairs at her residence, in Congress street, two weeks ago.

The Controller's statement for March shows that the amount on hand to the credit of the city is $3,095,754 15, out of the appropriation for 1874 of $5,500,528 92.

The Trustees of the Grand Street Methodist Church, from the pastorate of which Mr. Kendrick has just been removed, have decided to close the church for thirty days.

A lecture under the auspices of the Clan-na-gail Association will be delivered by Rev. Eugene Sheehy, at the Academy of Music, on April 26. Subject—"Cause and Effect; or English Rule and Irish Discontent."

It is said that at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen a motion will be made to reconsider the resolution passed at the last meeting of the board, appropriating $190,000 for the laying of water mains. The Mayor thinks the appropriation is excessive.

Mayor Hunter said, yesterday, that no person at Albany had authority from him to object to the clause in the new Bridge bill which makes the term of office of the Directors two years, or to say that he favored the extension of the Directors' term to four years. The Mayor thinks that Mr. Marshall, who is credited with presenting his (the Mayor's) views, must have been misrepresented.

Rev. Mr. Porteous yesterday announced his intention of suing the *Church Journal* for libel, in publishing a letter purporting to be written by the Bishop of Down and Connor, in which Mr. Porteous is spoken of as an "adventurer," and the action of the American Bishops in withdrawing his license commended. Mr. Porteous doubts the genuineness of the letter, and says he is the victim of a conspiracy.

There was a magnificent collection of paintings, some fine statuary, several engravings of rare merit, and a number of very valuable books in the Director's room of the Montauk Insurance Company, on Court street, near Remsen, yesterday morning. The property belonged to Searing, the company's chief Secretary, whose refined taste made him a defaulter to the extent of $10,000. The Directors looking at the art works were generally of opinion that Searing did not "place the money where it would do must good."

## STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. George W. Smith, Pastor of the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal Church, has been assigned to the Montclair Church, N. J., and Rev. Henry M. Simpson will occupy his pulpit in Stapleton.

At the annual meeting of St. Paul's Parish, the following elections were made: Wardens, Albert Ward, Samuel Roosevelt; Vestrymen, J. R. Kearney, W. C. Anderson, A. E. Outerbridge, R. Thomas, J. H. Poole, D. M. Davis, J. M. Gillespie, R. W. Gordon.

August Franck, the New-York chicken thief, who was captured on Wednesday morning, at Stapleton Landing, with twelve live chickens in his possession which he could not account for, pleaded guilty yesterday before Justice Kassner, and was sentenced to the County Jail for thirty days.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of the residents of Chester Hill, near Mt. Vernon, on Thursday night, for the purpose of consultation in regard to the best manner of securing the most liberal education for the junior members of their families, a committee was appointed to consider the feasibility and expediency of establishing a new school district of the town for the benefit and convenience of that section of the township of East Chester. Mr. Crary, Vice President of the Chester Hill Association, presided on the occasion.

## NEW-JERSEY.

The Belleville Street Commission report their receipts for last year at $5,405 90, and expenses, $4,304 14, leaving a balance of $3,279 77 in the treasury.

The Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City reorganized last evening by the election of Jacob L. Marinus President, and George Warrin Clerk.

A new house in Crawford, belonging to Garret Welsh, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at $4,000; insured for $3,000.

Charles Winters, a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, had his hand badly crushed yesterday while coupling cars at Roseville.

A fishing smack sailing in the North River, and containing four men, was capsized off the Guttenburg dock, Wednesday afternoon, and one of the men is said to be drowned.

Garrett Hageman, who was so severely beaten a few days ago by a crowd of roughs in New Brunswick, has since died in consequence of his injuries. He resided at Middlebush, Sussex County.

Dr. Thomas A. Carlton, Treasurer of Elizabeth, died yesterday morning from a severe attack of pneumonia. His funeral will take place from his late residence in West Grand street, at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

In the Hudson County Courts, yesterday, Charles H. Winfield, counsel for Spero, the convicted Receiver, who was sentenced last week, made application for a new trial. Judge Hoffman stated that he would hear the argument on May 2.

A man named Phillip McGuire was lodged in the Passaic County Jail yesterday, on a charge of having attempted to murder Felix Mellen, at Paterson, in July last. He struck Mellen with a large stone, and for a long time the latter's life was in imminent danger.

Patrick Murphy, a stevedore, who was engaged in unloading the White Star steamer Baltic, in Jersey City, yesterday, fell through the hatchway and sustained serious injuries. The fact that the fall was broken by a bale of cotton is said to have saved his life.

Robert Thompson, a resident of New-York, who was found lying helplessly drunk in one of the streets of Jersey City Tuesday morning, and arrested by Officer Smith of the First Precinct, accuses the officer of having robbed him of $100. The charge will be investigated by the Police authorities, although they do not place much faith in it.

On Tuesday evening a woman named Flynn, while attempting to draw a pail of water from the Morris Canal, near the Plane Street Bridge, Newark, lost her balance and fell into the water. Two of her children, who were standing on the bank, commenced to scream, and their cries attracted the attention of some passers-by, who rescued the woman in an exhausted condition.

It has been settled that St. John's Catholic Church, in Orange, is not to be sold for debt. At a meeting of the creditors Bishop Corrigan paid them $40,000, and they agreed to wait until the remainder can be raised. The Bishop said he was desirous that every dollar of the debt should be paid, not only to rescue the church, but to keep the good name of the Catholic Church in the diocese unimpaired. An address will be issued to the clergy of the diocese in a short time, calling upon them to use every effort to raise a sufficient amount to liquidate the debt.

## BASE-BALL NOTES.

The largest assemblage of spectators seen on the Capitoline Grounds this season witnessed the game between the Atlantic and Nameless Clubs, yesterday. The weather being pleasant, and both clubs having out their strongest nines, an interesting contest was expected by those present. Nor were they disappointed, as the game up to the end of the fifth inning, when the score stood at 3 to 0 in favor of the Atlantics, was one of the finest in point of fielding ever seen on the Capitoline. In the sixth inning the amateurs became so completely demoralized that they allowed the Atlantics to score three unearned runs off two base hits. After this the Atlantics had it all their own way, and won easily by a score of 10 to 1. Some very fine play was shown by the Atlantics, especially by Hall, who played his position at second base faultlessly. Kessler played very well behind the bat, and Clinton and Hodes did some very fine out-fielding. Bond was in magnificent trim, and so effective was his pitching that for six successive innings the amateurs were unable to get a man past second base. Valentine and Grierson carried off all the honors on the Nameless side. The game was satisfactorily umpired according to the new rules, by Mr. Remsen, of the Mutuals. The following is the score by innings:

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nameless | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |
| Atlantic | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | —10 |

To-day the Mutuals will play the Concords at the Capitoline. To-morrow the Atlantics and Powhatan on the same ground. On Monday the Chelseas and Mutuals on the Union Ground.

The first championship game between the Athletic and Philadelphia Clubs was played yesterday afternoon in the presence of about 4,000 persons. The Athletics out-batted and out-fielded their opponents at all points.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Athletics | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | —14 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —5 |

## A WORRIED PATCH.

Surely there are few patches of ground in this world which have had a harder time of it during the past five years than the park within Union square. Since 1869 this, the most central piece of pleasure-ground we have, appears to have been regarded as a sort of *corpus vile* for the *experimenta* of Park Commissioners, with a tendency for perpetual dabbling in ornamental gardening, or what they suppose to be so, at the public expense. Within the last three months an extraordinary sort of screen of painted iron-work has been erected on the northern side of the square, which we will undertake to say is, happily for mankind, the only thing of its kind on the face of the earth, but, although it is unmeaning, needless, and by no means beautiful, we trust that it will be permitted to remain a little while, so that we may not have another disruption at all, except in that part of the square, for the present. Nearly a year ago we called attention to the fact that what had for a week or two been a much-appreciated fountain in full play had once more relapsed into a mud-puddle. Since then it has remained almost *in statu quo*, and presents a most unsightly appearance. It would be highly interesting to learn what has been expended on this square during the last five years. Enough, we suspect, to have made it, in proper hands, a gem of its kind.

## COMPULSORY PILOTAGE THROUGH HELL GATE.

The Secretary of the Vessel-owners' and Captains' Co-operative Association of this City has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, setting forth the following reasons for the passage of the bill now before that committee to abolish compulsory pilotage through Hell Gate:

*First*—The present law authorizing the collection of pilotage when no service had been rendered was not demanded by the interests of commerce, or asked for by the coasting trade.

*Second*—The present law was so glaringly unjust that the Governor of Maine has, at the request of the Legislature of that State, remonstrated with Gov. Dix, and Gov. Dix has sent a message to the Legislature recommending its amendment.

*Third*—Pilotage is frequently collected when the Captains have no knowledge of being spoken by a pilot.

*Fourth*—There are over 6,000 vessels, employing 30,000 seamen, and costing $60,000,000, engaged in this trade.

*Fifth*—Hell Gate is not properly a harbor, and should be free to all commerce. The General Government has already expended large sums on its improvement, and the State should not allow it to be made a toll-gate.

*Sixth*—All the vessel-owners and Captains ask is that pilotage shall not be charged when not rendered, and that it be left optional with Captains to employ pilots or not.

*Seventh*—The pilots themselves are the only parties who desire the continuance of the present law.

*Eighth*—The coasting trade through Long Island Sound has greatly increased of late years, and will be still more augmented in the future, if the laws are made to foster and encourage, and not clog and cripple commerce.

## THE SEVENTH WARD WILLIAM M. TWEED CLUB.

From proceedings had in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, it appears that when "The Seventh Ward William M. Tweed Club" was organized, the "Boss" advanced $10,000 for its use. Payment of this sum was subsequently demanded of the President of the club, Mr. William Colligan, and he agreed to pay provided he got an extension of time. Still later, however, he appears to have changed his mind, and being sued for the amount interposed the defense that the plaintiff now suing on the note, Foster Dewey, is not the bona-fide holder thereof; that the money was loaned on condition to be paid back only in the event of the success of the club; that the club proved a failure and could not pay its debts, and that the present holder of the note had full knowledge of those facts. The motion yesterday was made on behalf of Mr. Colligan to open up the judgment previously obtained and allow him to interpose the foregoing defense. Decision reserved.

## MEETING OF THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

A regular meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday, present Commissioners Westervelt and Budd. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee new leases for varied terms were granted to a number of ferries on the North and East Rivers, and applications from others for renewals were referred to the committee. The board then adjourned.

## THE GERMAN COMMITTEE OF TWENTY.

The German Committee of Twenty, appointed by the Cooper Institute mass-meeting in reference to the Emigration Commissioners weeks ago, has returned from Albany, where the resolutions of the mass-meeting were presented to the Governor and Legislature. The committee report that most of the leading members of the Legislature acknowledge the justice of the demand, made by the Germans for a reorganization of the Emigration Board, while the Governor, on the other hand, appeared not to be convinced of the importance of the matter, owing, it was surmised, to the representations of Messrs. Starr and Stevenson, of the Emigration Commissioners, who, immediately after the Cooper Institute mass-meeting, proceeded to Albany to neutralize the effects of the demonstration. The principal object of the committee was to urge the speedy passage of the bill restoring the Presidents of the German and Irish emigrant societies to full power as Emigration Commissioners, such a bill having been introduced in the Assembly in January last; and in order to avoid delay Senator Gross has introduced a draft of the same bill in the Senate. A hearing on the subject was had before the Assembly committee in charge of the bill, when Ex-Gov. Salomon and Sigismund Kaufmann, each in a lengthy and exhaustive address, fully explained the matter.

## A SUNKEN WRECK IN THE HARBOR.

On Wednesday, as Capt. Treadway, of the revenue steamer Grant, was cruising in the Lower Bay, he discovered a sunken wreck, which had floated into the main ship channel, about a mile and a half north of the South-west Spit buoy. A hawser was made fast to the wreck, and it was towed by the Grant with the flood-tide to the westward of the West Bank, where it grounded in three fathoms of water, it being then about a mile and a half from the Elm-tree Light, and entirely out of the way of vessels coming through the ship channel during the night. The wreck is supposed to be that of the schooner which was lost on the Roman Shoal about the 20th of last February, the remains having disappeared from the locality, where, up to that time, it had been distinctly visible. The wreck floated very deep in the water, in consequence of which the Grant took two hours and a half in towing it a distance of four miles, stern foremost.

[Advertisement.]
HUMAN HAIR GOODS.
Extraordinary reduction in hair goods. Solid Hair Switches from 75 cents to $3; Natural Curls from 50 cents upward; Gray Hair no extra charge; Combings made up, 35 cents per ounce. JOSEPH'S Hair Emporium, No. 377 8th av., near 29th st.

## PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship Canimia, for Bermuda.*—Mrs. H. A. Tucker, J. S. Tucker, J. H. Dodd, Archie James, C. J. H. Bassett, Mrs. H. R. Tucker.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship France, from Havre.*—James Stewart, E. Pitman, J. Diori, Chas. Page, M. Reardon, Masters H. and C. Holloway, Thos. S. Kelsey, John Hemming, Fred'k Henderson, Arthur Monk, Robt. Jeffers, Henry James, J. Austin, W. Milus, Miss Milus, Mrs. Catharine Mitchell, Miss Kate Schroeder, Jas. Symington and five children, Miss Agnes Symington, Mrs. T. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. O. Cullis, Mr. and Mrs. John Timins and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Solomons and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Whithaus, Mrs. Conner and two children.

## NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:19 | Sun sets.....6:41 | Moon sets..8:21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:29 | Gov. Island..9:18 | Hell Gate.10:40

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, April 16.

## CLEARED.

Steam-ships Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow via Queenstown, Henderson Brothers; Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Perit, Ellis, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Lunt Brothers; Canimia, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Ber., A. E. Outerbridge; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorrillard Steam-ship Co.

Barks Johann Schmidt, (Ger.,) Hogeman, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Nor, (Norw.,) Hanson, Elsinore, for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; I. Foight, (Swed.,) Carlsen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Caness Madre, (Ital.,) Doders, Penarth Roads for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Perseveranzo, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Venice, Bastiandle, Watson & Co.; Colonist, (Norw.,) Nordberg, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; Columbia, (Ger.,) Gloistein, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Schiller, (Ger.,) Wischusen, C. Luling & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Roberts, Cronstandt, G. F. Bulley & Co.; Samuel J. Bogart, (Br.,) Bogart, Rotterdam, Heney & Parker; Frev, (Norw.,) Lund, Stettin, Tetens & Bockmann; Holmestiand, (Norw.,) Boe, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Sylvia, (Br.,) Balfour, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Brigs F. J. Merryman, Lecraw, St. Jago, R. A. Robinson & Co.; David Bugbee, Staples, Cadiz, Carver & Harnes; Laura S., (Br.,) Merriman, Savannah, Ga., Boyd & Hincken; Crioff, (Br.,) Belfontain, St. Johns, N. F., Halton, Watson & Co.; J. B. Brown, Paine, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, Shaller, Savannah, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Thompson, London March 27 via Havre 29, with mdse. and 267 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. March 31, lat. 49 16 N., lon. 10 20 W., passed a German steam-ship bound E. April 9, lat. 43 51 N., lon. 43 48 W., signaled bark Da Capo, (Norw.,) bound W. Same date, lat. 43 48 N., lon. 44 14 W., spoke brig Sea Spray, (of Shoreham,) bound W. Same date, lat. 43 40 N., lon. 45 16 W., passed steam-ship City of Brussels, bound E.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool April 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyer, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Baltimore, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Tillie, Bailey, New-London.

Bark Mowa, (Ger.,) Wulff, Rio Grande do Sul 52 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator March 23, in lon. 34.

Bark Antonietta, (Ital.,) Porzio, Marseilles 65 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed the equator Feb. 25; had variable weather.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Sisson, St. Jago, 17 ds., with sugar to J. M. & L. D. Escoriazo—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Maria, (Ger.,) Schubert, Bremen 63 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co. Took the southern passage, and had light variable winds.

Bark Flora, (Norw.,) Olsen, London 43 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Luigi S., (Aust.,) Antoncich, Symrna via. Scalanova 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Clara Pickens, (of Providence,) Coombs, Messina 65 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 2; had strong variable winds; March 21, lat. 26 40, lon. 41 50, spoke ship Prussia, from Liverpool, for Key West; April 7, lat. 27 40, lon. 63 50, passed a wreck with stumps of lower masts standing, broken some 10 feet above deck; supposed her to be a bark of about 600 tons.

Brig William, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Jenkins, Bahia 30 ds., in ballast to order. Had fine weather to April 10, then took a heavy northerly gale, which lasted to the 12th; since fine weather. The W. is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, St. Pierre, Mart., 14 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt.

Brig Clara Jenkins, Lippincott, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Jane, (of Clyde River, N. S.,) Greenwood, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 22 ds., with pimento to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had 11 ds. calm off St. Jago de Cuba; since variable weather. April 12, off Hatteras, signaled schr. Ida Florence, bound S. Schr. Race Horse sld. March 22 for Ruatan, to load for New-York.

Schr. West Dennis, ——, Bath, with ice for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. P. Mallory, Stetson, Savannah 8 ds., with yellow pine to J. W. Russell—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co. April 14, lat. 37 20, [illegible] Alberto from Caibarien for New-York.

Schr. Nymph, (of Belise, Hon.,) Brown, [illegible] 15 ds., with rubber, skins, &c., to J. [illegible] Left in port brig Alice, for New-York, wtg.

Schr. Watchman, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Chimo, (of Bangor,) Lunall, Mayaguez, [illegible] ds., with sugar to J. Cubas—vessel to master.

Schr. Minnie, Hudson, Savannah 8 ds., with [illegible] order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Orland, New-Haven, for [illegible]port.

Schr. George and Edgar, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Old Zack, Beebe, New-Haven.

Schr. Victoria, Vail, New-Haven.

Schr. Ella H. Barnes, Avery, Lanesville.

Schr. St. Elmo, Smith, Lanesville, for Philadelphia.

Schr. P. P. Keller, Booth, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Parker, Bucksport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. C. Tanner, Hyde, Providence.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Cleveland, Providence.

Schr. Reno, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Billow, Bell, Providence.

Schr. Wm. N. Gesner, Egbert, Providence.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence.

Schr. William Morris, Daley, Provincetown.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Hall, Rockland, with [illegible] order.

Schr. Frank and Emily, McCobb, Rockport.

Schr. Theo. Dean, Babbitt, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fair Wind, Boman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Fox, Hartford.

Schr. Hudson, Champlain, New-London.

Schr. Isaac Somer, Banker, Gloucester.

WIND—Sunset, light E.; cloudy.

## SAILED.

Steam-ships, Greece, for Liverpool; Holsatia, for Hamburg; City of Havana, for Havana; Canima and Perit, for Bermuda; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c. Ships, [illegible]mis, for Valparaiso; Prins Albert, for Hamburg; Constantine and Leicester, for London. Barks, Chas. [illegible] Leary, for Yokohama; Clara, for Bremen; Victor, for Port Elizabeth, South Africa; Cetverti, for Queenstown; Ruma, for Cork or Falmouth; Caroline, for Londonderry; Battistina C., for Belfast, Ireland; Sylvia, for Charlottetown; G. De Zaldo, for Matanzas; Brothers, for Caibarien; J. E. Holbrook, for Cardenas; brigs F. I. Merryman, for St. Jago; Chas. A. Hoard, for St. Johns, P. R.; J. B. Brown, for ———; schrs. Kate Carleton, for Cardenas; Hattie Weston, for Baracoa; O. K., for Falmouth, Jam.; Ben, for Wilmington, N. C.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, April 16.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; barks Blair Athol, from Sagua; Sarah E. Hall, from Cardenas; schr. L. A. Rommell, from Galveston.

Spoken April 2, lat. 27, lon. 29 25, bark Lucy V[illegible], from Galveston, for Fleetwood.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 16.—Arr. brigs Levante, from Rio, for orders; Jura, from Pernambuco, for orders; Edith Hall, from Martinique, for orders; bark Eros, from Bergen, in ballast, seeking.

The steamer Liberty, Capt. Johnson, from Baltimore, for Havana, sprung a leak while coming down Chesapeake Bay. She goes to Norfolk and will be docked at the navy-yard to-morrow for repairs.

Passed in for Norfolk, steamer Jean Batters, from Galveston for Liverpool.

Passed out, brig La Cayenne, from Richmond for Berlin.

HAVANA, April 16.—Arr. yesterday brig Mary [illegible], from New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., April 16.—Arr. steam-ship Polynesian, from Liverpool.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 16.—Sld. for the United States: Eris, The Red, Filippo Padre, Hoppet, Lorenzo, Carlton, Temi, Cechino Danovaro, Pauline, Edward Waenerland, and Providence.

Arr. out from the United States on the 16th inst., George W. Jones.

Also arr. out from the United States, Romance, Lewis L. Squires, Nuovo Emilio Celestine.

QUEENSTOWN, April 16.—The Allen Line steam-ship Nestorian, Capt. Watts, from Baltimore April 1 and Halifax April 6, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

Coffee Percolators,
Porcelain-lined
Ice Pitchers,
Spoons and Forks,
Table Cutlery,
Communion Services,
A Large Assortment of
Ornamental Articles,
Suitable for Presents,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Fine Electro
Silver-Plated Ware
KNOWN TO THE TRADE,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
No. 550 Broadway, New-York.

LATEST NOVELTY,
IMPROVEMENT ON PANTALOONS.
PATENTED OCT. 21, 1873.
BROKAW BROS.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Best Invention of the Day.

PRESENT STYLE. Strap and Buckle on Back.
IMPROVEMENT. Open at Sides, with Strap and Buckle.

Having purchased the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT for this City of E. T. TAYLOR'S IMPROVEMENT, we are now prepared to supply all demands for this new and universally popular style of Progressive Pantaloons.
BROKAW BROS., Nos. 28 to 34 4th av., Nos. 60 and 62 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

TAKEN FOR DEBT.
A LARGE LOT OF
DIAMONDS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A FINE LOT OF
OLD MINE STONES,
SOME RARE GEMS.
ALSO,
AN IMMENSE
QUANTITY OF
PLATED-WARE,
MADE BY
The Meriden Britannia Company,
Rogers, Smith & Co.,
AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS,
WILL BE SOLD AT
A Great Discount from Manufacturer's Prices, by
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO
NO. 23 MAIDEN LANE.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers, and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces,"
"ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges,
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters,
COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

THE ROSE OF TUOLUMNE,
By BRET HARTE.
COMPLETE IN NEW-YORK TIMES
SUNDAY NEXT.
DOUBLE SUPPLEMENT
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
IN NEW-YORK.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first musical talent, [illegible] press, &c., &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
FIFTH AVENUE
CORNER OF 16TH ST., NEW-YORK.